The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,157 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
—	Lombardy	2735	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot.....	9th „
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	16th „
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballaarat.....	4753	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „
—	Gwalior.....	2733	500	P. Harris.....	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze.....	10th „
M.	Hydaspes.....	2084	500	G. Scrivener.....	17th „
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates.....	24th „
—	Nizam.....	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson...	31st „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
ANCONA.....	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	L. H. Moule.....	19th	„
MALWA.....	2369	500	A. C. Loggin.....	3rd	Oct.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady.....	17th	„

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 22, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 460. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5000	850	.... 1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Khiddirpore Docks, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class „ 5 15 0
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE.....	G. B. Verona ..	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli.....	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin....	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN DRUMMOND.....	3,000.	Wilson..	8th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE.....	2,500.	Nelson....	28th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1884.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the undernoted GOODS saved ex "Gallatia" and forwarded per "Bessie Morris" from Tuticorin, are hereby notified that as the goods are deteriorating in value and incurring heavy charges they WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of all concerned, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, unless delivery is taken before that date :—

R D in a diamond	1220	bags	Rice.
M S—	92	cases	Chinese Goods.
S J—	1	„	„
R B—	11	„	„
A M—	1	„	„
D S K & Co.—	2	„	„
F A—	1	„	„
A T—	3	bales	„
„	3	cases	„
	1	bag	spice.
S H in a diamond	41	bags	Rice.
W B—H—	13	„	„

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club house, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1884, at 6 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.

28th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 1st September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT
OF GUARANTEED QUALITY,
STOCKED BY TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India.....	Rs.	3 8	3 12
VIENNA BEER, by Treacher.....		3 4	3 8
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son		5 12	3 12
Do. "L. G. A." do		5 12	3 12

DUBLIN STOUT.

GUINNESS'S, by Foster and Sons... } Do. by Burke and Co..... }	5 12	3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & BYCULLA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 2nd August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of August, 1884.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy, for about four months, from 1st November next. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about 5th September next, a beautifully furnished BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, for about two months. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to shareholders that the FOURTH and FIFTH CALLS of Rs. 200 each per share are made payable into the National Bank of India on the following dates :—

15th September, 1884, fourth call of Rs. 200 per share.
15th October, 1884, fifth call of Rs. 200 per share.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed to such shareholders as will pay the amounts of these calls before the due dates.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under Article 30 of the Articles of Association) on the unpaid amounts of these calls after the due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી, સન્સ, અને કંપની,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

WHITE TEETH & SWEET BREATH.

ORRISALINE,
A CHOICE, FRAGRANT AND DELIGHTFUL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

THIS ELEGANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE has been extensively patronized by the public for nearly a decade, and is growing rapidly in favour. It is absolutely free from anything likely to have an injurious effect upon the enamel of the teeth, or the delicate covering of the mouth and gums. The medicinal substances entering into its composition exert a direct detergent action on partially decayed teeth and a resolvent and alterative action on the tartar and mucous found adhering to teeth and gums which have been neglected. It speedily removes the parasites which form on uncleaned teeth, checks the formation of tartar, strengthens the gums, and imparts a *delightful fragrance to the breath.* Price per bottle—Re. 1-8.

*** The following are excerpts from some of the many testimonials received :—

A Native Rajah writes—"Please send me another dozen of your Orrisaline immediately, I require it for daily use. It is a beautiful cleanser of the teeth."

A Military Officer says.—"Your Orrisaline has only to be more widely known to supercede all other similar preparations."

A Member of the C. S. (who has used it for years) writes—"The most fragrant and effective liquid dentifrice extant."

A Native Zemindar states—"The best liquid *manjan* I have ever used."

A Lady mentions in her letter to us—"My teeth have never before been so white and clean, and my mouth so comfortably pure as they have since using your Orrisaline. It is really an excellent preparation."

ORRISALINE DENTIFRICE.—This unique tooth powder has been prepared to be used in conjunction with ORRISALINE in those cases where the enamel of the teeth is discolored from constitutional or other causes. If used at regular intervals the result will be REALLY WHITE TEETH. Price per box—Re. 1-8.

ORRISALINE TOOTH PASTE.—This is composed of the same ingredients as Orrisaline Dentifrice in the form of a paste. Price per pot—Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
POONA & BOMBAY.
FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF INDIA BY PARCEL POST.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.	
170	0	BORDEAUX	170	0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	170	0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	210	0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	260	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the cavera are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

LAWN-TENNIS CRICKETING SUITS.

Fine White Saxony Coat and Trousers Rs. 30
Shirts, Collar attached „ 9
Coats, Club Colors... „ 26

Melton Finished or Fine Faced Flannels, Soap Shrunk

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Navy and Crimson, Red and White, Blue and White, Amber and Black, Scarlet and White, Navy Blue, Plain White. } Rs. 6-8

Caps, all Colours ...Re. 1-8

Vulcanized Rubber Belts, all colors.. Rs. 2-8
Silk Squares to match do. „ 6-8.

Extra Stout Large sizes, Rs. 9-8.

Hat, or Tie Ribbons, all colou

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as it fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort ; and Cumballa Hill ;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success ; when lo ! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina ! !

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale :—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case	Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ... „	725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case „	575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ... „	400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 8
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Easy Chairs	each 7 8
Cambric Shirts	1 doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	1 doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	do. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.

Iron, all sizes	ditto.	ditto.
Steel	ditto.	ditto.

Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure ; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure ; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1793.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PARCELS "TO PAY."

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that Parcels not containing articles of a dangerous or perishable nature may now be booked "to pay," if so desired by the sender, over this and all other Railways in India, with which this Railway has through booking arrangements.

ED. W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd of August, 1884.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS.

SEASON, 1884.

PRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case of 5 dozen tins	of 1 lb. each.	
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20	„	„
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 19	„	„

Apply

T. LIDBETTER,
24, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Agent for Johnson Brothers, Hobart.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Clause 26 of the Articles of Association, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 23 Apollo-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., to confirm the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 13th instant.

By order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited.

Bombay, 16th August, 1884.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 21st instant, to Monday, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1884.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months'	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
4½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Tamarind Lane, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1884, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To consider the advisability of purchasing the vendors' certificates issued by the Company, and to pass a resolution thereon.
4. To pass the following special resolution :—"That the words 'Engineer Architect' be inserted in the twelfth line of the 20th Article of Association between the words 'Secretary' and 'or Solicitor'."
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order,
C. H. D. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd August to 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given, that immediately after the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held :—

To consider offers that have been made for leasing the Company's Press and Gins, and to pass such Resolution as may be deemed necessary.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1884.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "AVOCA," Capt. KLYHN, will leave for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57, 28th August, 1884.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above Bank will be received here up to

15TH SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Bombay, 27th August, 1884.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Connaught Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's registered Office, No. 1, Forbes-street, on SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1884, at 5 p.m., for the following purposes :—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 20th August, 1884.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1884.

"CRIMINAL TRESPASS"
(By CHARLES COLLETT),
The most instructive of the Series,
And
"CRIMINAL CONVERSION."
See *INDIAN JURIST*,
1st June, 1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 1st October, 1st November, and 1st December.
Half-yearly Subscription—From 1st of June, 1884, So as to embrace this Series,
Rs. 10 (post free).
Single Copy, Rs. 2, post free.
J. PEMBERTON,
Agent.
Indian Jurist Office, 6, Mount-road, Madras.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

GIBSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to present a piece of Plate to Mr. GIBSON, M.P., for the University of Dublin as a mark of the high appreciation of his services generously rendered to a body fully and temperately bringing the many grievances of the Indian Medical Service before the House. Several Surgeons have subscribed Rs. 50 each for the purpose. Medical officers of the three Presidencies willing to contribute are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the GIBSON TESTIMONIAL FUND, to Messrs. LINDSAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

This advertisement will appear twice.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms liberal satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CHARLES LERVOIRE'S FINEST COGNAC very old. Rs. 34 per dozen. Strongly recommended. A shipment just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a LOOM JOBBER. One that can speak a little English preferred. Apply H. Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a JUNIOR CLERK, European or Eurasian. No objection to a lad fresh from school. Salary Rs. 30. Apply to Messrs. GRAY, MACKENZIE & Co.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.—Subscribers' quarterly tickets (available for three months) are now issued at Rs. 9.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Bells, Fountains, Model Pumps, Toys, Medical Coils, &c. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn. Moderate terms. Cost one vest, Rs. 7-8.—V. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

LOST IN A RING, three KEYS, two Chubb's and one common, between Thacurs' villa and Chauney-road. Whoever finds and deliver them to G. A. Ranjit, Small Cause Court, Bombay, in a week, will be rewarded.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an enclosed plot of ground, very conveniently and centrally situated for business purposes. To view apply to the Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE WANTED by an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (5 years' total service), in the Punjab Irrigation Branch, with an officer of similar standing in the Bombay General Branch. Address W. T. A., care of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

MATRON WANTED for Scottish Orphanage Mahim, near Bombay. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem, with free quarters and rations. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, experience, &c., to THOMAS LANG, Honorary Secretary, ScottishOrphanage, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a SCHIEDMAYER PIANO in first-rate condition. Apply to G. F. PIANO, care of this paper.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition ; quarts, Rs. 5-8 ; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches "Conqueror" for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived, Gibb's guaranteed quality in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson & Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5-5 Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

MACHINE DEPOT.—Stock on hand for sale.—Engines, Pumps, workshop machines, sundries, &c., new and second hand. Orders executed from Europe on moderate terms.—P. D. Framji, Baboola Tank-road.

WANTED, an English Nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum. No Eurasians apply.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

WANTED, SITUATION of Trust and Responsibility by the Advertiser who filled similar post for the last twenty years. Will produce excellent testimonials and offer substantial security in cash. Address O. P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Arms Act, The Criminal Survey of Roman Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash, PEARCE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company for the first half of 1884 will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, on SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance sheet and profit and loss account for the half year ended 30th June, 1884.

By Order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai HANIFABAI, wife of Meya Haji Mahomed Hajee Usman, of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE USMAN.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 28th day of August, 1884.

MESSRS. MACFARLANE AND EDGELOW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Ayala's Angel ; by Anthony Trollope	1 4
Belinda ; by Rhoda Broughton	3 12
Bridget ; by M. B. Edwards	7 4
By the Gate of the Sea ; by D. C. Murray	1 4
Facing the Footlights ; by Florence Marryat	1 4
For Percival ; by M. Veley	1 4
Gentle and Simple ; by M. Paul	1 4
Kept in the Dark ; by A. Trollope	1 4
Leavenworth Case, The ; by A. K. Green	0 12
Nerves and Nerve-Troubles ; by J. M. Granville	0 12
Night and Morning ; by Lord Lytton	0 12
On the Frontier ; by Bret Harte	0 12
Quad's For Authors, Editors and Devils	0 12
Stella ; by Fanny Lewald, 2 Vols	2 8
Talofa, Letters from Foreign Parts ; by C. E. Baxter	2 8
Teeth, The, and how to preserve them ; by C. Holmes	0 1
Wondrous Adventures of St. William, the Woodcutter	0 4
Annan Water ; by Robert Buchanan	2 4
Bimbi ; by Ouida	1 4
Bow Bells, vol. 40, complete	3
Dilemmas of Labour and Education ; by A. Karoly	1 4
Dust ; by Julian Hawthorne	2
Egypt and the Wonders of the Land of the Pharaohs ; by W. Oxley	3 12
General Gordon's Letters from the Crimea, &c	2 4
Love, Honour, and Obey ; by I. D. Hardy	2 4
Martyrdom of Madeline ; by Robert Buchanan	1 4
Numa Roumestan ; by Alphonse Daudet	3 12
Real Lord Byron ; by J. C. Jeaffreson	3 4
Reminiscences on the Road ; by Vizetelly	1 4
Catechism on Company Training ; by J. F. Hilton	1
Children's Lives and How to Protect Them ; by W. Lomas	1 4
Complete Guide to the Work Table	1 0
Danish Parsonage, A ; by an Anglican	3 12
"Doll," a Dream of Haddon Hall ; by J. E. Muddock	0 12
Hand and Ring ; by A. K. Green	3 12
In a Glass Darkly ; by J. S. Le Fanu	3 12
Moloch ; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	3 12
Regimental Legends ; by J. S. Winter	1 4
Army Lists—	
Bengal (Quarterly)	2 0
Bombay, August	1 0
Hart's Annual, reduced to	1 0
Do. Quarterly	6 12
Canada's Poet, with introduction ; by J. Millington	0 10
John Leech, Artist and Humorist ; by G. Kitton	0 10
Law-Breaker, The, and the Coming of the Law ; by J. Hinton	3 12
Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory, 1884	3 12
Single Heart and Double Face ; by Charles Reade	3 12
Strange Adventures of a Carp	0 6
Summer Numbers—	
Argosy	0 6
Belgravia	0 10
Boy's Own Paper	0 6
Graphic	0 6
Cassell's Family Magazine	0 8
Girl's Own Paper	0 6
Household Words	0 6
Illustrated London News	1 0
Tale of a Whale	0 6
Tales from Chambers's Journal	0 6

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

La Comtesse Natalia	2 4
La Petite Zette ; by Fulbert Cane	2 4
La Princesse Lamanzoff ; by A. Wodzinski	2 4
La Prince Zilah ; by Jules Claretie	2 4
Les Deux Maris de Marthe ; by G. Ferry	2 4
Le Sous-Prefet de Chateauvert ; by G. Stenger	2 4
Une Amie Dévouée Mœurs Parisiennes ; by P. Avenel	2 4
Comploirs et Comptoirs ; by A. Badin	2 4
La Princesse Lamanzoff ; by A. Wodziski	2 4
Le Mariage d'un Sous-Prefet ; by C. Vignon	2 4
Passion ; by Mme. Carette	2 4
Pauvre Avengle ; by Job	2 0
Une Vie Heureuse ; by Madame D'Arbourville	2 4

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hand-book of Bee-keeping for India ; by J. C. Douglas	1 4
Journal of Indian Art, No. 1	1 0
List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India ; by E. C. Buck	0 8
Rough List of Indian Art Ware ; by Babu T. N. Mukharji	0 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 39.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 325
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each		" 1,200
Do. 8	do.	500 do.	" 1,300
Do. 20	do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system,
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-stret

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act 27 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of a Petition in Trust of CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE'S AGIARY.

JEHANGEER MANECKJEE CURSETJEE.....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the hearing of the above Petition is fixed for TUESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that the Petitioner prays amongst other matters for the removal of HEERJEEBHOY HORMUJEE SHROFF from his office as trustee, and for an order vesting the trust property in the Petition mentioned solely in the abovenamed Petitioner or that, if necessary, some fit and proper person may be appointed a Trustee of the indenture of Trust bearing date the 15th day of November, 1873, and mentioned in the Petition in substitution of the said Heerjeebhoy Hormujee and for an order vesting the said Trust in the abovenamed Petitioner, and the person to be so appointed as aforesaid upon the trusts in the said Indenture expressed and declared. Any person or persons desiring to appear at the hearing of the said Petition are required to furnish copies of any affidavits they intend to use to the said Petitioner's Attorneys at their office on or before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th day of September, 1884.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1884.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREER, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PIECES OF RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any of the following quantities of pieces of RAILS of various sections now lying at Wari-bunder, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, viz :—

1. About 100 tons, more or less, old Iron Rails in lengths of 3 feets and under.
2. About 150 tons do. do. from 3 feet to under 5 feet.
3. About 120 tons do. do. from 5 feet to under 9 feet.
4. About 20 tons do. old steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.
5. About 3 tons do. new steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately with a deposit, in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 20 per ton on the quantity tendered for up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which in the case of the successful tenderer will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th August, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 10 a.m., at Fanuswady, opposite to Navee-wady, the whole household furniture belonging to Crustna Naikin, proceeding to Goa, the same comprising plateware, glassware, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 light hanging lamps, wall brackets, drawing room side table, pier table, dressing and washing tables, conversation couches, easy and low chairs of various kinds, arm and without-arm chairs, sideboards, whatnot, screens, teapoy, chest-of-drawers, dressing glasses, rich table ornaments, kerosine oil superior table and hanging lamps, flower vases, looking glasses, pictures, oleographs, cooking pots for Hindus, embroidered sarees and shawls, cholies, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.—Suit No. 562 of 1880.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others.....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of immoveable property in Mangoo Senoy-street, Fort, advertised for sale yesterday, by order of the receiver appointed in this suit, has been POSTPONED (on account of heavy rain) till SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1884, weather permitting.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 151 of 1883.

Nowrojee Kalkhusroo Rustomframna .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, Jamsetjee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, Bapuji Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, and Soonabai, wife of Ichangir Byramjee Press.....Defendants.

Whereas by a decretal order made in this suit on the 29th day of July, 1884, it was inter alia ordered that the House No. 43, situated in Cowasjee Patel-street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the plaint in this suit mentioned, and which is more particularly hereinafter described, be sold by public auction by the defendants, Byramjee Jeewanjee Press.

Notice is hereby given to the public that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, will, by the direction of the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, sell the property hereinafter described by public auction to be held on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate in Cowasjee Patel-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 208, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Bomanjee Lushkari, on the north by the Custom House, and on the south by the property of Bai Perozbai, widow of Nowrojee Sorabjee Rustomframna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale intending purchasers are referred to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, solicitors for the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, at their office, 2, Church Gate-street, Fort.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Avabai, widow of the late Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Shroff, and her sons, Dhunjeebhoy, Rustomjee and Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy Shroff,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th of August, 1884, the sale to commence at 4 p.m., on the premises as follows :—

All those two rooms or apartments on the ground-floor with two others on the first floor in the chawl or ranges of apartments situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Falkland Road, containing by estimation altogether 110 square-yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6,730, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 60, and bounded on the west by the yard or vacant ground in the use of the tenants of the chawl, on the east by the Falkland Road, on the north by apartments in the same chawl belonging to Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff, and on the south by a private passage, which said rooms or apartments are now in the occupation of Jamsetjee Goverjee Gostigar, and are distinguished by Nos. 11 and 12 in the plan of the chawl.

LOT NO. 2.

All that room or apartment on the ground floor, with another on the first floor in the chawl or ranges of apartments situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, near Cowasjee Patel Tank Road in Girgaum, containing by estimation— square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8730, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded on the east by apartments in the same chawl belonging to the late Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, on the west also by apartments in the same chawl belonging to Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, on the north by the yard or vacant ground in the use of the tenants of the chawl, and on the south by the Cowasjee Patel Road, which said rooms or apartments are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants, and are distinguished by No. 4.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST LIGHT GRAVITY BEER.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., the sale to commence at 1 p. m., as follows :—

30 hogsheads of Cooper and MacLeod Edinburgh beer,
25 cases Pilsener beer, just arrived a fresh consignment.
50 boxes Scotch whisky.
10 boxes Hungarian claret.

ON COMMISSION CASE.

Just unpacked a consignment of original and genuine Wheeler and Wilson No. 4, 5 and 6 sewing machines.

Also a large lot of Singer, hand treadle and medium machines to be sold at greatly reduced prices than any other dealer.

To close account, few pieces Remington sewing machines.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

ROSES ! ROSES !! ROSES !!!

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit a SPLENDID COLLECTION of ROSES to Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, the following day, at No. 36, New Neutral-lines, Poona, of a very large and choice collection of all the best flowering varieties of Roses.

The property of Mr. E. P. Robertson, C.S.

Sale to commence at 7-30 a.m. (weather permitting.)

No lots will be delivered during the sale.

TERMS CASH.

The Roses will be on view from Saturday morning, the 30th instant.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 28th August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for the SECOND ISSUE will be delivered in exchange for the temporary receipts, on and after the 1st September, 1884.

By Order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 6th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish, will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Knulls Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,200,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,843,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and BLOSSOMS Quay, at lowest rates.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1883	£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ Policies extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at 1, and children on very favourable terms.

LOAN Repayable by ANNUAL DRAWS ½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,881 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1873	£2,318,210 14 5	1883	£4,843,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,00),000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents,

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883 :
1,670 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Capt H A Vincent, C V Horse, Ajmer.
a Major Smyth, R.A. Poona.
a Mr P Preseler, Germany.
Col P Lambert R E, Bombay
Capt Browne, R A, Bombay.
a Mr Band, Twin, England.
a Mr and Mrs G H Foster and family, Khandwa.
a Capt W A Urquhart, R A, Hingoli.
a Lieut W Doran, Meerut.
a Mr A Constable, Venice.
a Surg J R Stuart, A M D, Meerut.
a Major Dixon, The Royal Fusils, Meerut.
a Col and Mrs Shaw, V C, The Royal Irish, Kashmir.
a Major and Mrs Forbes, England.
a Revd and Mrs S Morley, England.
a Surg Hickson, A M D, Surrentore.
Dr J H Mitchell, Staff Surg R N, Muscat.
a Sir J Guinness, the Royal Irish, Dublin.
Mr John Weir, Madras.
Mrs Banks, Surat.
Capt and Mrs Bocher, Morar
a Mr T Summers, Khandesh
General Mallaby, Bombay.
a Mr L A Bachelder, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay.
a Mr D S Kemp, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs F W Shallis, Bombay.
Col and Mrs Trevor.
Mr W Brandis, Bombay.
Mr G W Bake, Bombay.
a Mr W Wilkinson, Bombay
a Mr A Muroots, Bombay.
Mr C E Jervois, R.A., Morar.
a Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr T J Bennett, England.
Mr R T Middleton, Surat.
Surg M Collie, Bombay.
Mr G L Burne, Do.
Mr W Gilmer, Do.
Mr G H Spencer, Do.
Mr G L Trevor, Do.
Mr Greenwood, Do.
Mr Dunlop, Do.
Mr Yates and childs Secundershad.
Mr F A Phillips, Scoundarabad.

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

BENGAL.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN BENGALI.—It has always struck us as an incongruity that in this vast country where throughout its length and breadth in public gardens, public and private entertainments, and in Native States, the native public should be unfamiliar with the soul-stirring words of the English National Anthem. To our mind a conception of the sense of the anthem is necessary to a comprehension by our fellow-subjects of the first principles of loyalty. It is objected, of course, that, sung in Bengali or Hindustani, the result is a mere travesty of the expression when it proceeds from hearty British lungs; but this is travelling from the point, which is, to familiarise our native youth, by the medium of vernacular schools, with sentiments which only require to be engrafted to be of natural growth. Raja Surendro Mohun Tagore, who has earned a fame in music, has favored us with a copy of a Bengali translation of the National Anthem, which has been approved and accepted by the London Committee of the "National Anthem for India Fund," and is very generously prepared to depute teachers, at his own expense, to explain how the rendering should be sung, in those schools in Calcutta, and its suburbs, the authorities of which may wish to have their services for this purpose. Pamphlets containing the words and music of the approved English and Bengali versions will be supplied free to the pupils of the singing classes, and any further particulars may be obtained on communication with Baboo Baikuntha Nath Basu, the honorary secretary and treasurer.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 16th to the 22nd instant, 8 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 304 Hindus and 32 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 363 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 305. The deaths are thus classified: 6 from smallpox, 74 from fever, 35 from dysentery, 33 from diarrhœa, 44 from cholera, and 171 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 47·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·7 per 1,000 per annum.

SENDING OUT BILLS.—A correspondent writes:—I really think the trades people in Bangalore ought to send out their bills in sealed envelopes. I know the Book Depository does so, and I would recommend this plan to all who care for their customers. It is annoying for all of world to know exactly what one purchases, and at what prices. Your Milliner sends out her bills by a man who does not know one from the other, and Mrs. Grundy over the way, gets hold of yours; of course Eve's curiosity prevails, and she reads:—"To one bonnet 20 rupees." "Goodness me, she exclaims, and the woman actually told me she sent to Oakes for it, and paid 35 rupees." Or another item. "To one silk dress 50 rupees." "Indeed say Mrs. Grundy. "I should like to know how she can afford so many silk dresses; fancy her husband is not over particular whence or how the money comes in." Our Jones peeps into your wine bill, shrugs his shoulders, and mutters *sotto voce*, "Going to the deuce like anything." All this would be saved at very trifling cost, for common, rough envelopes can be had two for a single pie.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SICK-NURSING.—It will be remembered that, some time ago, we drew attention to the defective staff available for sick-nursing in India, and made certain proposals for remedying this evil. Dr. Brown, the Principal of the Medical School, Lahore, has now taken the matter up. He proposes, we understand, to make a beginning in connection with the Mayo Hospital. This class will be composed of European ladies and European and Eurasian women. The ladies interested in the proposal will contribute a small subscription, which will be devoted to establishing scholar-ships to encourage European and Eurasian women to come forward for instruction. Already several ladies have come forward and promised their support in the matter, and Dr. Brown, who will give his services gratis, will lay the Anglo-Indian public in the Punjab under a debt of gratitude by so generously coming forward to supply a well-recognised want. His plan in some respects resembles a system adopted at Calcutta, under which civil and military pupil-nurses are given instruction at the hospitals. The plan has hitherto not been an entire success, because suitable material does not exist for the training of nurses in sufficient numbers. Much useful work has been done, during the last few years, by ladies in Calcutta belonging to the Clewn sisterhood. Their services have won the enthusiastic admiration of the medical officers in charge of hospitals. Their devotion and energy are referred to in the highest terms. The Surgeon-General of Bengal says that—"the constant presence of the ladies in the wards, and their knowledge and vigilance have enabled superintending officers to state their requirements with a fulness of information not otherwise obtainable." Dr. Brown's proposals will give scope both for the training of pupil-nurses and of ladies, in the art of attending on the sick. It is to be hoped that his efforts will not fail for want of support.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The *Cologne Gazette*, in a violent article on the recent reply of Mr. Ashley respecting Angra Pequena, accuses England of being jealous of Germany for desiring to have Colonies of her own. Utterly baseless as such a charge is, the constant repetition of such misrepresentations by influential organs is calculated to breed unnecessary ill blood between the two nations, and has certainly contributed to produce much ill-feeling in Germany itself. Statements made by a paper like the *Cologne Gazette* upon a delicate matter like this are repeated by smaller and local organs, and, no matter how erroneous, are accepted by German readers without hesitation. It is stated that the last article in the Rhenish organ originated "beyond doubt" at Varzin. If this be the fact it only makes the case worse. The inspired writer says:—"The Gladstone Ministry appear not to be content with the serious difficulties surrounding it on all sides. It manifests a strange capacity for creating new ones. The question between Germany and England respecting the South West African Coast was taken to be substantially settled, but now the Colonial Under-Secretary comes forward with a declaration which, if realised, would not only cripple the German Protectorate but would produce the greatest complications in the territories about that coast." After sketching, from its own point of view, the political situation of the coast in question, the *Gazette* mentions the Joint Commission proposed by Mr. Ashley, and says, "It would be a pity to spend money for such a purpose, as it would really have nothing to settle, since in the quiet and lonely bay of Angra Pequena there are no British subjects with a settled habitation, and those temporarily living there would in no way be fettered in the freedom of their movements or injured as regards their property rights. In any case, the attitude of the British Ministry in the affair is petty. It is England's interest to show herself obliging to Germany in this matter. She would thereby in no way injure her interests. Walfish Bay is for England of little value in itself, and by the fact that Germany has taken the Southern territory under her protection it has become for England untenable." The *Gazette* then tries to show that in point of International law the position of England at Walfish Bay is by no means unassailable. The German Government does not probably wish for the direct political cession of Walfish Bay by England. England ought to take a course which would put a stop for ever to statements like those of Mr. Ashley which is an underhand way try to take advantage of Germany.

The same subject is dealt with by a semi-official correspondent of the *Gazette*, who says that "English jealousy of Germany's efforts to introduce to civilisation a foreign territory which no Power can lay any well-founded claim shakes in some measure our faith in the appreciation of our British cousins for our national and vital necessities. We will, however, hope that on closer reflection the English Government will better estimate the value England must attach to the sympathy of Germany as well as the reverse, and that it will, therefore, prefer to renounce a step which must excite German national feeling against England."

The these two outbursts against England, of which have only extracted some of the mildest passages originated in Varzin is, I understand, unquestionable. Some of the phrases almost textually coincide with those in the recent article in the *Nordeutsche* on the failure of the Conference.

How irritable is the feeling here just now against England is evidenced by an incident, in itself harmless, which took place near the Island of Borkum, but which has been exaggerated by the German Press into a case of English piracy. According to the German story a German merchant vessel is said to have been attacked and plundered by four English fishing smarks. Vossische Zeitung is, however, honest enough to point out that these reports of English attacks on Germans must be accepted with great caution, for it is a fact that German fisherman are not always accurate and truthful, especially in questions referring to the English competition they so much detest.

THE CREW OF THE NISERO.

THE Lord Mayor has received, through Messrs. Hudig and Blokhuyzen, of Rotterdam, a cheque for 600*l.* on account of the contributions collected in Holland for the relatives of the crew of the Nisero. A balance of 100*l.* will follow in a few days. The contributions are intended for the distressed people, irrespective of nationality. This donation by far exceeds the amount collected in England, for the English subscriptions have been confined to handsome sums from Lord Derby, Lord Granville, Messrs. Rothschild, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and minor amounts from a few members of the House of Commons. The fund will be distributed in a few days.

Further correspondence on the subject of the captive crew of the steam ship Nisero has been issued. In compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, Mr. Stuart, the British Minister at the Hague, wrote to M. de Willebois, the Dutch Foreign Minister, on July 20, pointing out that the British Government had assumed that the Netherlands Government would not object to the sum of 100,000 florins or rupees, which was agreed by the Governor of Acheen in February last, to be paid to the Rajah of Tenom if he should surrender the prisoners and submit to Dutch rule, and also pointing out that the British Government had not felt called on to give any assent. To this an assurance was given that the sum named would be paid to any one by whom the captives were given up, and there should be joint action between the two countries only with a view to bring the Rajah to terms. Then a difference arose as to Article 2 of the agreement, which was as follows:—"If Rajah complies and submits to Dutch rule, two Governments agree that his ports will be opened and freedom of trade maintained so long as he does not rebel again," and the following words were suggested:—"The Netherlands Government will raise the blockade which they have established in order to obtain the liberation of the prisoners. They will, further, bestow on the person who shall deliver them up to them the sum offered in the first instant by the Government of Atjeh."

The final despatch from Lord Granville to Mr. Stuart was as follows:—

"SIR,—I duly received your despatches relative to the form of instructions to be sent by her Majesty's Government and that of the Netherlands to their respective officials charged with the duty of carrying out the agreement for joint action arrived at by the two Governments.

"Owing to the urgency of the matter, it has been settled by telegraphic communications, and there has not been time to reply to the observations contained in the notes of M. de Willebois transmitted in your despatches above mentioned. In deed, as the form of the instructions has happily been settled, I am reluctant to prolong the discussion on some of the points adverted to in those notes.

"With reference, however, to that part of M. de Willebois' Note of the 24th instant, in which his Excellency states that the Netherlands Government, could not approve of a notification to the Rajah which would imply a joint responsibility towards him by both Governments as regards the undertaking that his ports should be reopened in the event of his complying with their demands, I feel bound to point out that the undertaking will be given by the Netherlands Government in pursuance of a joint Agreement between the two Governments involving the possibity of joint military action, and that as the term offered to the Rajah will take the form of a joint demand, her Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of a moral responsibility towards the Rajah in regard to the fashion in which those terms if he should comply with the demand, and surrender the British captives.

"This was explained in my despatch to you of the 22d instant.

"In the same note his Excelency raises a question as to the meaning of the words 'freedom of trade,' which appeared in the instructions originally proposed by me, and I would therefore explain that no other interpretation attaches to those words in her Majesty's Government than that which they bear in Article 4 of the Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands of the 17th March, 1824, to which reference has been made in the course of the previous correspondence, and especially in my note to Count de Bylandt of the 31st May last.

"With reference to the remarks of M. de Willebois respecting the action of the Government of the Straits Settlements in relation to this case, I only regret that His Excellency should have thought fit to renew on this occasion his endeavours to throw blame on the officials of that Colony, especially after the observations on that point contained in my note to Count de Bylandt of the 5th July.

"I desire, in conclusion, to express my sense of the promptitude and care with which you have carried out your instructions in relation to this painful case.

I am, &c., (Signed) "GRANVILLE."

"Foreign Office, July 31, 1884."

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from the Malagasy camp, Mojakandrianomba, on May 28, says:—I arrived here a few days ago, having obtained permission to accompany Colonel Digby-Willoughby, who started for the camp on receiving news that the French intended to attack it. Before leaving the capital this officer had a private audience with the Queen, in which he explained to her the steps he had taken for the organisation of the Malagasy forces since his appointment. Her Majesty then said—"I am much delighted at what you have said to me, and I thank you very heartily for it. I feel sure of your ardent desire for my welfare, and the great interest you take in Madagascar; therefore, I sincerely hope that you will not spare anything in your power or ability to carry out the important undertaking entrusted to you. I pray that the protection of the Almighty be with you, and success to your mission."

Colonel Willoughby has been very busy since he has been here, visiting the different outposts, &c. The Governor has received a letter from the capital saying that Colonel Willoughby is to be consulted in all diplomatic matters.

In reply to Tamirel Miot's letter regarding fresh negotiations, the Malagasy Government said they would leave the matter in the hands of their officers at Mojakandrianombana, but because this answer was a little late in arriving from the capital the French began shelling the Sultan, but they immediately despatched three of his officers with a flag of truce, saying the answer had not yet arrived, but so soon as it did he would forward it to them. The French replied that they only shelled the camp to hurry on matters. It is hard to see how shelling the camp here could possibly hasten a courier with despatches possibly fifty or sixty miles away. However, the Government despatch arrived the night before last, and it was sent to Tamatave yesterday morning.

Admiral Miot at once replied that the French Commandant had already, in his despatch of the 25th, indicated the bases on which he was willing to treat, and that if the Plenipotentiaries had the power to negotiate on these bases, and would "sign the preliminaries, of which it was first of all necessary to settle the terms," he would accept their offer; "but," he went on to say, "we have the honour to inform you that it is only on these bases that we will commence negotiations, and that they will be immediately broken off if any sterile and useless discussions are raised." In addition to this the Governor here asked the French Admiral to put on paper what he meant by the "preliminaries" which the Malagasy were to sign. To this the French replied, fixing an interview for nine o'clock this morning, when the Governor with four of his officers, have set out for the Conference. The terms offered by the French are, I may remind you, as follows:—Cession of the island N. of latitude 17; the Malagasy to pay an indemnity, sum not stated, and further war compensation; if the Malagasy refuse, war will be the consequence. These terms have been sent on to the capital, but I firmly believe they will be rejected, and ere long I expect the camp will be attacked by the French. The French have already blockaded Mahanovo and Fenoarivo. The French demands are wholly inadmissible as the Malagasy have really tried in every way to come to terms, but without avail. The French say that they wont move from at Tamatave; hence they are bound to take this camp, with what results we shall soon see.

THE EGYPTIAN POLICE.

Some correspondence between Earl Granville and Mr. Egerton was issued in a Parliamentary Paper on Saturday. In a Despatch, dated July 25th, the Foreign Minister observes:—

"In coming now to the question of police organisation, I understand that, under the existing system, which was elaborated by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the police are placed at the disposal of the Mudirs. The latter tell the police where they are to go and what they are to do, but the discipline of the force is left entirely in the hands of the police officers. The Egyptian Government object to this system, on the ground that, as a matter of fact, the police do not obey the orders of the Mudirs, and that they never will do so until the police discipline is in the hands of the Mudirs. Nubar Pacha maintains that the result of putting the European under the Oriental will be that the former will virtually usurp the power which properly belongs to the latter. He wishes, he says to 'enlever a la population la crainte de voir dans un avenir plus au moins rapproche l'Inspecteur de Police Europeen remplacer le Moudir indigene.' He proposes, therefore, that the work of the new police should be confined to the towns, and that order should be maintained in the provinces by the village Sheikhs and watchmen. Her Majesty's Government have always been of opinion that native rather than European agency should be employed in the administration of Egypt to the utmost limit compatible with the efficiency of the administration. They have no wish whatever to see the legitimate authority of the native Egyptian authorities in the provinces weakened by undue interference on the part of European officials. Further, in a matter so intimately connected with the internal administration of the country as the organisation of the police, her Majesty's Government are little inclined to interfere with the discretion of the Egyptian Government provided that the organisation which that Government may adopt is calculated to attain two main objects, viz., (1) to provide for the maintenance of public tranquility, and (2) to prevent the [illegible] as instruments of oppression. At the same time, it is obviously most desirable, in the present condition of Egypt, that further radical changes in the administrative system of Egypt should be avoided unless they are absolutely required. The new police organisation has only recently been introduced. There has not as yet been sufficient time to admit of its having a fair trial. There may possibly be defects in the new system. Colonel Gibbons, for instance, in his letter of the 12th July, enclosed in your Despatch of the 13th instant, points out that at the commencement of this year orders were frequently issued to the police direct from the Ministry of the Interior without passing through the Mudirs. Such a course is obviously irregular, and must of necessity be subversive of the legitimate authority of the Mudirs. In your Despatch of the 13th you state that, on the whole, the language of those competent to express opinions on this subject leads to the impression that the present police system, with such modifications as practical experience may find necessary, is preferable to any fresh arrangement which would entail further disturbance of existing institutions. Her Majesty's Government are inclined to agree in this view. I understand from your Despatch of the 13th July that the employment of the police, except in cases of emergency, in the towns only would not involve any considerable change in the existing practice under which the village work is performed by the gafirs. The question of the authority in whom the powers of discipline over the police is to be vested appears, however, to require some further consideration. I understand from your Despatch of the 19th instant that you have had some conversation on this subject with Nubar Pacha. I cannot but think that upon consultation with the best authorities, European and native, it will be possible to find a solution of this question which will obviate the necessity of any sudden and violent disturbance of the present organisation, and which will, at the same time, maintain the proper and legitimate authority of the Mudirs. For the present, therefore, I reserve my opinion on the Decree submitted in your Despatch of the 19th May, and I trust that the observations I have now made will enable the subject to be settled in Egypt without further reference to her Majesty's Government. As regards the general supervision to be exercised by Europeans over the Ministry of the Interior, while her Majesty's Government consider that great advantage might be secured both to the people and the Khedive's Government by such supervision, they refrain at this moment from insisting upon appointments which are not in accordance with the present views of Nubar Pacha, who is willing to assume the whole responsibility of the good working of the Ministry of the Interior without European supervision. Her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves, in case of need, the full right to advise the Khedive to appoint one or more European inspectors with well-defined powers and duties."

WHAT ARABI PASHA THINKS OF THE ARABIAN REVOLT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Colombo to the *Englishman*:—The intelligence recently received in Ceylon of a serious Arab rising in the province of Yemen, and the despatch of a large body of Turkish troops to repress it, possess so much interest at the present time, when the Mahdi is advancing on Upper Egypt, that I sought my exiled friends the Pashas from the land of the Pharoahs, to discuss the situation with them. There are seven of these members of the late National Government of Egypt now residing in the vicinity of Colombo, barely an hour's drive from town, all but two of them dwelling apart from each other with their separate establishments of a very humble kind. Two, however, Mohammed Samy and Abdial Pasha, reside under one rather extensive roof in a romantically situated and airy bungalow at the mouth of the Kelain river. The first named of these possesses a handsome income independently of the allowance made to all of them by the Egyptian Government, and he accordingly lives in a truly oriental style of luxury.

My visit on the present occasion, as on many others, was to Arabi Pasha and Mohammed Tehung, both of whom Egypt sent to the back bone, one or two of the others having a mixture of Egyptian and Circassian blood. Arabi has made some progress with the English language, and now understands all that is said to him, though unable to give expression to more than a few short sentences. He, however, reads almost everything in English, and showed me Mr. Wilfred Blunt's letter to the *Times*, which that gentleman had sent him, and nearly the whole of which he had been able to read. Tehung Pasha, who had been Arabi's engineer and chief of military works, and had constructed the earthworks at Kafr-el-dowar and Tel-el-Kabir, spoke French fluently, so he was able to act as interpreter when Arabi's English failed him. They are all well content with their treatment, and except in Egypt they would not care to live elsewhere. Of course they all feel their exile, and never cease to protest against it in a quiet way, as a great wrong to them. I could not but hear all this before, and after a few commonplace remarks I opened up the subject regarding which I had sought them.

My first inquiry was as to an explanation of the Arabian revolt, which appeared to me to be on such a different footing to the risings in the Soudan. The [illegible] sion from undermining influence, but in Arabia it was Arab Mussaimans against Turkish Mussaimans. The reply to this inquiry was, that the movement was political as well as religious. He was making war in the cause of the faithful, but against Turkish oppressors of the people of the soil as well as against European interlopers and bondholders who were preying on the resources of the faithful. The Mahdi's cry was Egypt for the Egyptians, Arabia for the Arabs, and the Soudan for the Soudanese. Let the Turks return to their old haunts in Turkey—they must not any longer be allowed to tyrannise over Arab races.

When I suggested that the Sultan was powerful enough to crush the rising of the Arabs in Yemen, I was assured that the Turkish soldiers would not fight against the forces of the Mahdi, and at the same time reminded of the recent revolt of Turkish troops at Assouan, long before they were near the Mahdi's regions.

Did I know how many Arab horsemen the Mahdi could call upon in Arabia? I replied that I was aware that the entire population of Arabia, which is as large as Hindustan, amounted to millions, but these are not all fighting men.

True, was the reply, but there are certainly not fewer than three hundred thousand, all of whom will answer the Mahdi's summons to be up and drive the Pashas out of the country, and they will do it. How can it be doubted? The Turkish troops were fighting against the Sultan, but they will not fight against what they know to be a righteous cause.

Returning to the Mahdi and his plans in the Soudan, I expressed some surprise that he had not as yet attempted the long threatened invasion of Upper Egypt. He appeared to be hanging back. Could he have any doubts of the final issue of a forward movement?

Mohammed Tehung Pasha had little doubt as to the reason for this delay. He was not acquainted with the Mahdi, but he had reason to believe in his ability to carry through the work he had begun. Several goodish letters had been written to the Governor of Colombo, barely an hour's drive from town, all but two of them dwelling apart from each other with their separate establishments of a very humble kind. Two, however, Mohammed Samy and Abdial Pasha, reside under one rather extensive roof in a romantically situated and airy bungalow at the mouth of the Kelain river. The first named of these possesses a handsome income independently of the allowance made to all of them by the Egyptian Government, and he accordingly lives in a truly oriental style of luxury.

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But why does he hang back? Why does he not make a dash at Egypt before the British regiments arrive?

"The reason," replied the Egyptian General, "why he does not do so is, to my mind evident enough. He has started a revolt in Arabia. He has already sent his emissaries amongst the Arabs of Tripoli and he awaits the development of these plans before he moves. As soon as all this is at work, the revolt on the opposite shores of the Red Sea will make way northward. The capital of Yemen, the richest province of Arabia, with a quarter of a million of inhabitants, has fallen to the Mahdi's cause, and soon we shall hear of Mecca making common cause and finally Medina in the north."

In order to elicit more of the Egyptian ideas on this matter, I professed inability to comprehend how all this, even if it came to pass, could help the Mahdi in his raid on Egypt.

"Well," replied the Engineer officer, "this is how it will serve him. When he has certain information that a number of Arab cavalry is advancing upon Lower Egypt from Tripoli and near at hand, when the Arabian revolt has reached the holy city of Mecca and all the Turks have fled in confusion, then will be his opportunity."

"But," I replied, "the Mahdi will still have to encounter British troops in Upper Egypt. Dare he face them? What is the strength of the army he can bring together?"

The Pasha replied that very little was actually known of the strength of the Mahdi's forces, but he could surely rally round him for an effort at the proper time, thirty thousand men. What have the British to oppose to this force? In all Egypt they have only four thousand men. More may be sent, but not many, and when these are called to Upper Egypt to meet the Mahdi, you will see!

I could not see, what the Egyptian wished me to see, and I told him so much.

What would happen according to his ideas, but they were only ideas based on what he supposed the Mahdi might have in his mind, would be that, when the British troops were massed in Upper Egypt to defend the frontier, the Tripoli Arabs would enter Lower Egypt and rally round them the populace of the Delta, who, inflamed by the news of a successful revolt in Arabia, would rise en masse. Then we should see what would happen. No Egyptian troops could be reckoned upon. They would desert to a man, and the British would be left alone!

"What if the Mahdi's followers establish themselves in Egypt and Arabia?" I inquired.

In Egypt, no. Another National Government would be formed, but in Arabia the Arabs would be masters of the situation, and from the minarets of Mecca the Mahdi would be proclaimed the ruler in the name of the Prophet. "And what then?" I inquired of Mohammed Tehung.

"Who can say?" was the cautious answer. "The revolt may extend to Syria, and after that England will do well to look to India. A few Mohammadan victories in the Sultan's possessions might set to important results."

I next touched upon Egyptian finance, sounding Pasa as to the way out of the present difficulty.

Retrenchment was his panacea. Sweep away the swarms of Europeans who fatten upon Egypt's ill-fated soil and draw enormous salaries, and all just liabilities could be met.

There was one other question I have omitted, the reply to which is worth giving as showing the influence of an individual like the Mahdi upon Mussulmans to whom he is known only by repute. I wished to know by what means his followers had crossed the Red Sea to Arabia without the knowledge of the British authorities who held the sea-coast.

I was assured that one solitary follower with a letter addressed to the Arab Sheikh of Yemen would have been sufficient for the purpose of stirring up the tribes, and there would not be any difficulty in such an emissary making his way to the opposite coast of Arabia. Sena, the capital of Yemen, is in about the same latitude as Khartoum, and the distance in a straight line is above eight hundred miles.

INDIA AT WOKING.

THE following is contributed to the *St. James's Gazette*:—Once upon a time, in those remote ages when green fields still separated Hampstead from London, a strange and mysterious presence used to haunt those quiet meadows. A Brahmani cow, large-eyed, cream-coated, and delightfully humpbacked, was wont to graze here, chewing grass as composedly as though London and Hindustan were adjoining fields and the gate between had been left open. Well do I recollect my own meeting with this "pearl amongst ruminant creatures"—to use the expression favoured by the poet of the Ramayana, Valmiki. It was a warm June evening. Sitting beneath the white-laden hawthorn hedge, I was reading tranquilly, when the sound of the cropping of grass close at hand caused me to look up suddenly; and there, a few inches off, regarding me curiously with her mild eyes, as though I were the person whose presence in these fields required explanation, stood that cream-coated Brahmani cow! Since those days it has been my fate to live for a longer period than I should have desired in lands where hump-backed cattle are the rule and not the exception. I have seen the sacred bulls in the narrow lanes of Benares helping themselves to sweetmeats from the stalls of resigned Hindoos, too pious to interfere with their wasteful vagaries; but no such sights have aroused in me the same vivid sense of pleasant surprise, now by long familiarity robbed of the memory of that impression its romantic charm.

Something of the same mingled emotion of wonder, tenderness, and delight, awakened by that first meeting with dumb India astray and abroad at Hampstead, was rekindled the other day by a vision that flashed upon me from the train-window a few minutes before we came to rest at Woking Station. I had started from London in search of the "New Oriental Institute;" but in dark perplexity as to what it was I was going out for to see. Some glowing accounts led me to expect a fully established and finished museum and library, leaving Kensington, and even the "green oasis in Bloomsbury," far behind in the special respect of Eastern treasures and literature. Other descriptions, again, let me hope for a true native *dharmsala*, or caravanserai, dropped down amongst the fir-woods and purple-carpeted heaths of Surrey, where the wise men from the East (a Cashmeri Pundit, a Benares Brahman, a Jain from the Punjaub, and last, but not least wonderful, the son of a native Christian minister,) might be discovered sitting round the inevitable tank in the inevitable native attitude, smoking the inevitable hookah, and discovering for West as well as East the Divine Essential Unity that lies behind all religions. Certainly nothing I had heard or imagined would be led me to identify what I saw from the train, as the handsome modern structure, the architectural character and magnificence of which seemed to indicate (I speak from the point of view of an English traveller by railway) that it was a prosperous private lunatic asylum. But, let it be said in my joy at finding the jury carefully to weigh all the points, and return a verdict in accordance with their consciences and the evidence placed before them.

The jury retired into Court in about twelve minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty against Daly and Egan on all the counts of the indictment, and one of guilty against M'Donnell with regard to the fourth count, which charged him with having been connected with an illegal association in 1874 and 1875.

When asked what he had to say in arrest of sentence, Egan entered into a long harangue, in which he declared that most of the evidence given against him was false. He did not for a moment believe that his country could be at all benefited by the blowing up of public buildings or the taking of human lives. All the correspondence found at his house referred only to the efforts which were being made to get certain candidates to the Parliament. Feeling that he had a clear conscience, he was quite prepared to abide by the verdict, and he concluded by thanking his counsel and solicitor, and repeating the declaration that he was perfectly innocent of any connection with dynamite conspiracies.

Daly, in the same excited style which characterised his previous address to the jury, said the Crown and their agents had set their hearts and souls evidently for the purpose of detecting and arresting them. If he had never gone to Egan's house, Egan would no doubt have remained a free man. Whatever political opinions Egan entertained, they were opinions of the past, and there, doomed as he was, he (Daly) solemnly declared that no intrigue existed between himself and Egan. It would not be true that he had no political opinions. He would far rather walk into a dungeon than forsake the opinions he held of his country, and the anticipations, the realisation of which he looked forward to with great confidence. It was, perhaps, unfortunate for him that he had not followed the example of some other wretches, and put the Crown in possession of information which might drag other men into the same position in which he himself then was. Whilst he lay in his cell his mind and his soul would still be his own property; his life would be his own; and in the darkness of the night his mind will fly back to that country for which he had pleaded and striven to teach his people not to be assassins or cut-throats, but to obtain their freedom as magnanimous and righteous people, and use their liberty as such in the face of the world; and the world, in mind, would take him back, also, across the Atlantic, where it would recall many fond recollections. They might send him to prison, but they could not control those sentiments. The past history of his country was one terrible history of blood. Ever since the English people had set foot on its soil it had simply been one continuous battle of self-defence, or of blood poured out to satisfy the machinations of despotic rulers.

Daly.—My Lord, I only ask you to remember that what was the history of Ireland seven hundred years ago is the history of Ireland now—that there is not an instance in which any man in Ireland has tried to show a love for his country without being tracked by British bloodhounds.

The Judge.—I shall require you to be silent if you indulge in this continual tirade against England.

Daly.—It would be difficult to say anything favourable on the eve of going to a dungeon. I would willingly pour out the last drop of my blood to give to the people of my country pleasure.

The Judge, addressing Daly, said he was not there to indulge in any observation with reference to the objects of those who had employed the prisoner to enter into the conspiracy of which he had been found guilty. As to what had been said with regard to injustice to Ireland, he could only say that those who knew the truth knew that in this land there was no man who did not desire to see Ireland and her people happy, but that happiness could never be obtained so long as such conspiracies as Daly had joined were allowed to take their course. The offence of which he had been very justly convicted was a most heinous crime, and was only very shortly removed from the more serious crime of treason. He had, no doubt, endeavoured to carry on warfare by means ten thousand times more cruel than open warfare, as generally understood. That he went to Birkenhead for the purpose of possessing himself of murderous bombs no human being could doubt. No explanation had been even offered as to what purpose those bombs were intended for. His offence was one of as dire a character as he (the Judge) had ever met with, and for that offence it was his duty to pass upon him the gravest sentence the law would allow, and that was that he should be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. As to Egan, although there was no doubt that he had been associated with an illegal conspiracy, there was no evidence to show that he had lent himself to the use of the murderous weapons found upon Daly. Still, however, he had been guilty of a very grave offence, and the sentence of the Court must be that he be sent to penal servitude for twenty years. As to M'Donnell, nine years had elapsed since the time he had pleaded guilty to having been a member of the same organisation, and he (the Judge) hoped that the lesson he had been taught that day would not only deter him from ever rejoining such an association himself, but also would cause him to use his utmost endeavours to dissuade others from joining. He would be discharged on his own recognisance in 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each, to come up for judgment if called upon.

The warders closed round the prisoners, but Daly applied to be allowed to see his sister, niece, and Mrs. Egan before being removed. This was granted as was also a similar application by Egan. Mrs. Egan, her daughter, and Daly's sister, who had travelled from America to be present at the trial, having had an interview with Daly and Egan, the prisoners were manacled and removed in the prison van, guarded by armed police and military.

AN INVITATION TO QUETTA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette* from Quetta:—The district of Quetta, from which I write, boasts a climate far superior to Queensland or Carolina; with a soil greatly exceeding in fertility the major part of Australia, and a water supply not only sweet and constant but capable of moving any amount of machinery that may be set up. A railway runs to within a hundred miles of Quetta, and in three years will run into and through the valley. Petroleum springs exist in abundance in the vicinity. There is a short summer and winter, and the spring and autumn are delightful. Most of the trees and plants that grow in England thrive here, although the climate more nearly approaches that of Southern Europe—say Madrid, including the various winds from snow-topped mountains at times, and occasionally from sandy deserts. That the summer is not severe may be shown by a cricket match being played to-day from eleven in the morning till sunset, during the hottest month in the year. The Russian menace is adding to the importance of Quetta every day; and a very large trade (daily increasing) exists in the supply of the troops and residents, besides the traffic with Central Asia. Russian proximity will in many ways only increase the advantages of the position, and Quetta may in another ten years be one of the coolest and pleasantest stations on a line of rail running from Moscow to Calcutta.

The industries which would seem to invite most attention at present are:—1. Brewing, including hop-gardening, already a thriving industry in India and Cashmere. 2. Wine-growing, also commencing to thrive in Cashmere. 3. Woollen goods factories, turned by water-power, already a thriving industry in the Punjaub (Egerton Water Mills, etc.), and for which goods there is a large demand, both from the troops and followers and from the natives; while the supply of wool is inexhaustible, and forms at present the chief article of export from this district. 4. Tanning, saddlery, harness, and boot factories would be sure of a large business. Large Government and private factories exist at Cawnpore, in a horrible climate far from the main demand, and without the advantage of water-power obtainable at Quetta and in the Peshin. 5. Cart and carriage factories. 6. Silk factories, brandy and whisky distilleries, etc., etc., would all probably pay.

Settlement in Quetta would bring no more hardships than are to be found in any of the colonies. There is plenty of society and social amusement, and communication with Europe is constant. Children are healthy

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a further recovery in strength, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 44 to 45 per cent. Stocks are unaltered all round in London, but French Rentes in Paris have risen from 107½ to 108, making a rise of 1 per cent. in two days.

In the Mincing Lane Produce markets there are no movements worthy of notice.

COTTON :—The Liverpool market closed firm yesterday, sales 10,000 bales including 1,200 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered all round, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. higher. In New York ready Mid-uplands have advanced from 10 13-16 to 10⅝ and December shipment from 10·38 to 10·45 cent per lb. The receipts at the ports during the current month give the following comparisons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	3,900	4,800
Six days' do	4,000	16,800	18,100
Total since 1st Augt.	14,000	40,300	42,300

In Bombay the tendency is towards increased firmness. From the Continent a slightly better inquiry prevails and purchases are reported of Karinja at Rs. 183 and good Bhownugger at Rs. 181. In new cotton we hear of some good Bengals having changed hands at Rs 151 per candy, but as a rule European shippers are not offering better than Rs. 147. Good Broach for March we call Rs. 215, Omra Rs. 188 to Rs. 190 both nominal.

The rain has extended very generally throughout the cotton districts and will do a great deal of good to the growing plants.

WHEAT is firm but unchanged in value.

LINSEED is in less request and the rate has reached again to Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are not any better to-day. For Liverpool the liners continue asking 15s. for Wheat but are not getting it. Both for Dunkirk and Antwerp further engagements have been made at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—We have not heard of any business of importance and the market continues weak, especially for France. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 11-16d.	"
France do. do.	2·07½ to ¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened strong with an active enquiry and Fours were bought as high as Rs. 99½. At the close however a slight reaction sat in the rate receded again to Rs. 99½. Fours-and-a-half we qdote at Rs. 101¾ to ⅞.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Companies opened firm and a fair extent of business was done at a further general recovery of Rs. 5 per share, but at the close the tone is not quite so firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGES BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	340

PRESS COMPANIE

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Barar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	600	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	350	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500	..	1,250
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,425
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	500	200	all	30	170
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	3,125
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.a.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	337½
Mercantile Press	600	125	125	..	135
Motisati Co	3,195	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	211¼
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	700
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	560
Sind, P. Punjaub Chat.					
Sussoon Press Co	400	50	200	25	220
Volkart Press Co.	450	90	90	65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	600	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.a.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	755
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	34
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
BudneraM ng Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	300
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	90
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	7·0
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	402½
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	785 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	45	745
Golam Baba S. Co.	000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,038	1,000	1,000	..	405
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	785
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..	535
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	000	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,120
Khandelah	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 5	125 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	16p.a.	2260xd
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,270
Maugaon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	232½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,400
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Oriental	4,000	64	625	Rs. 30	600
Parel S. & W. Co., Ld.	3,500	40	400	Rs. 14	315
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	205
Princess of Wales Spinning company	1,500	50	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Shahpore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	400	50	500*	Rs. 20	390
Victoria Mills	558	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	635
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	620	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New 620 shares	..	620	130 14-5	do.	585
Ditto	..	620	65-7-3	do.	..
Ditto	..	620	21-13-1	do.	..
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co.	..	4000	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	21	418	5-5-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badhan, Flick & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	100
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	355
Bombay saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1183	100	100	Rs. 5½	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,900
Do. New Shares	..	500	300	...	1000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	...	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	55
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	87
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,150	100	100	..	123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.ct.	1(
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	250	36p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	345
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.c.	23
Oriental Goverament Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Scundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	50	Rs. 12	77

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BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GOT—FOLLET—August 23, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, by the Rev. Father Martin, Oscar Got, to Alice, eldest daughter of Henry Follet, Consul of France.

WADESON—CURTIS—August 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. F. R. Sandberg, F. W. G. Wadeson, Lieut. 2nd Sind Horse, to Ada Mary Savage, elder daughter of Colonel F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

It is, of course, satisfactory to [illegible] authoritative denial has been given to the statement that Germany has proposed that a three weeks' quarantine should be established at Suez. As we said, such a proposal as that spoken of was well-nigh incredible. But there is something unpleasant in the fact that Prince Bismarck's unfriendly attitude should be so openly manifested that even a rumour that he proposed to put the whole of the Eastern trade under a three weeks' interdict, was not regarded by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as wholly unworthy of credit. The German Chancellor has lately given only too many indications of an unkindly disposition, and as he is not a man to do anything of the sort without a purpose, it is natural to inquire what that purpose may be. He evidently desires to "confer a favour on France" as one of his organs expresses it, and no doubt he expects to procure in return certain practical advantages, whatever they may be. If the alliance of the Three Emperors be reconstituted, it will be a great point gained if a resuscitation of the old Anglo-French alliance be rendered a political impossibility. That object is now apparently secured ; a ratification of the agreement so recently negociated between England and France would have brought a new alliance between those Powers within easy reach ; its collapse has rendered the two Powers naturally suspicious of each other. The "grouping of the Powers," has been dexterously re-arranged by the Chancellor's diplomacy, and he is now free from anxiety on the side of France, while carrying out whatever scheme the Emperors may consider necessary in the interests of civilization and order. France on her part has apparently been sufficiently reassured to pursue her Eastern adventures without any of that hesitation which marked her steps in Tunis, and for a long time in Tongking. She will doubtless soon find herself in a position to utilise her new-found influence in Morocco ; she will probably rectify her frontier on that side ; she has already distinctly stated that she did not contemplate anything beyond that harmless operation. Meanwhile, we are kept occupied by the endeavour to grope our way through the darkness of Egyptian deficits. Prince Bismarck has certainly justified his reputation as the most consummate diplomatist of this latter age. He has averted the danger of a Franco-Russian combination against Germany by making Russia his ally, of course with a view to some particular stroke in the East, for there is no room for one elsewhere. He has assured himself against the possibility of being confronted by a Franco-English coalition to maintain the *status quo*, by supporting France against England in the Egyptian question, and doubtless by giving his old enemy some very substantial guarantees. These latter may, of course, turn out to be as *bona fide* as the assurances on the faith of which Benedetti drafted a treaty for the annexation of Belgium to France. There is sure to be a dupe in these Bismarckian dramas ; time will show whether France is to play the part for a second time in her history. At the recent Conference it looked certainly as if the great contriver intended that we should fill the *rôle* for the moment.

SOME of the criticisms which have lately been passed upon the arrangements for carrying the Local Government Acts into effect have been so erroneous that an explicit statement of what is being done in the matter may be of service. In the first place, no time whatever has been lost in putting the Acts into operation, though there is necessarily much to be done before the new boards take office, especially if the people are to exercise the power of election with any understanding of what it means. It has been found, we believe, that an interval of five months from the date of the first notification for each district must elapse before the boards take office. There is a consensus of opinion, official and other, that January 1, 1885, will be the best date for the new rural boards to enter into office, for the rainy season is obviously unsuited for elections, as the district officers are then at head-quarters, and the landholders are busy with their cultivation. As early as January 25, 1884 (the Local Boards Bill having been passed in the local Legislative Council on the 14th), a circular was issued to the Commissioners, pointing out what had to be done to introduce the Act, and directing that the Collectors should at once take steps to fix the area under the jurisdiction of each board, and to divide the talukas into groups for elective purposes. They were directed also to begin to prepare their lists of electors and persons eligible as members, and these lists have, we believe, now been generally published. In one district they have been issued twice, to make sure that the persons entitled to vote have full opportunity of registering their names. Notifications setting forth fully the constitution of each and all the Local Boards of the district, the number of elective and nominated members, and the bodies by whom the boards are to be elected have been published separately for each district in the *Government Gazette*. With regard to the fact that the nominated members in each case exceed the elective members by one, we have already explained that this is necessary to provide for the president, who will, for the first term for which Local Boards are established under the Act, be a nominated member. It may be remembered that various bodies, among others the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, have expressed the opinion that for the present the Collectors and Assistant Collectors must preside over the rural boards. With regard to the objection taken by a native contemporary that meetings may be convened at grave-yards, it may be pointed out that not only will the board itself regulate the place, day, hour, management, etc., of its meetings, but that it is an instruction to the official president to leave the duty of presiding at meetings as far as possible to the elected vice-presidents.

A set of general rules relating to the mode of elections has also been published. To these the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha offer no objection except on one point, which is under consideration, and may probably be amended to meet their views. It may be well to point out once more that in the instructions to the Committee who are engaged in drafting rules under section 69 (*c*) and (*d*), it is stated that "the Governor in Council desires that the rules framed by the Committee should in no way curtail the measure of independence granted to the Local Boards in regard to their estimates and expenditure, but at the same time that they should suffice to give assurance that the administration of Local Funds is conducted on strict business principles, and that there is no laxity or carelessness in the appropriation of funds or bringing of expenditure to account." And we may add that orders were issued in 1883 that interference with the planning of works and appropriation of funds to local uses by the Local Boards should be altogether withdrawn. In the same way, when the Municipal Act Amendment Bill passed the local Legislative Council in March last, a circular was issued to all officers concerned, pointing out the preliminary steps to be taken. In this circular are the following passages :—"The Commissioners should, after consultation with the Collectors, revise their reports of private persons deemed competent for the office of president, and make any further recommendations that they may be able, it being the intention of Government that small municipalities shall be equally eligible with large towns for this privilege ;" and "His Excellency in Council desires that for the purposes of Section 12 the Collectors and Commissioners will prepare a complete and distinct report for each municipality [illegible] agreeing, settled by Government. In preparing these proposals, the rate-payers, influential residents, and the present municipal bodies should be freely consulted. His Excellency in Council also desires that the municipal body should as far as possible manage the details of elections." These reports are awaited. The reason why they are being framed deliberately, no doubt, is that the Act will necessitate fresh elections, and all the larger municipalities have had a large elective element since April, 1883, and are in no hurry for a new election.

IN an article on the land assessment policy of the Bombay Government, a contemporary contests our assertion that the land in which wells have been sunk at the expense of the ryot has its rates enhanced, while land in which no wells have been sunk escapes enhancement. The first part of the controverted statement is quite true in respect to the revision operations hitherto conducted in all Deccan districts. In these operations there is no feature more prominent than the fact that the direct assessment on existing wells has been taken off, and the dry crop lands irrigated by those wells have been assessed at the maximum dry crop rates. Can any one impugn the truth of this statement ? One has only to refer to the revision settlement reports to be sure of the fact. The other part of the statement impugned is equally true of the revision operations, as they have been conducted in the Deccan so far ; and no better proof can be brought forward to show that the proposed policy of the Bombay Government is a departure from that hitherto in force than the fact that in Gujarat it is proposed to reverse the rule that has hitherto been observed in the Deccan revision, that is to say, instead of the lands irrigated by wells being assessed at the maximum dry crop rates, it is proposed to assess all dry crop lands, whether irrigated by wells or not, which are supposed to possess inherent water advantage, by what is called a slight enhancement of rates. Upon some other of our contemporary's arguments we shall have something to say in a day or two.

THE proceedings connected with the installation of H. H. Bhavatsingjee at Gondal possess an interest for a much wider circle than that of the young Thakore's subjects alone. They serve to illustrate how a term of minority in a native State may often be a blessing to its inhabitants, when the State is placed under a Joint-Administration consisting of a European officer and an experienced native official, and when due care is taken of the education of the minor Chief. The advantage of the system is seen in the almost complete transformation, both as regards external appearance and internal management, which the State undergoes during the period of minority. An opportunity is afforded for the husbanding of the resources of the State, and for carrying out, with the aid of local opinion, many reforms which appear desirable from our English point of view. The necessity for such reforms is seen at once ; but the native administrator, who thoroughly understands the temper of his countrymen, guards his European colleague from the error of forcing on changes which, however desirable in themselves, are at best premature in a native State and under the existing conditions of native society. In such cases the result is often a happy mixture of European and native ideas. The arrangement, while preserving a continuity of men and measures, leaves the State better prepared for the resumption of native rule on the hereditary prince arriving at maturity. Colonel West, who went from Rajkote to instal the young Chief on the gadi of Gondal, had a double object in view. In the first place, he wished to render an account of the British stewardship of the State during the Thakore Saheb's fifteen years' minority. His second object was to impress upon the young Prince the duties and responsibilities of his new position. The record was highly creditable to the Joint-Administrators. They commenced work with a balance of over 19 lakhs, and a revenue of 8 lakhs ; they now hand over a balance of 43½ lakhs, and a revenue of 12 lakhs a year. Fifteen years ago there were no roads to speak of in the Gondal territory, no courts of justice except those of a primary character, and no organized policy. During the period of minority the Administration expended upwards of 56 lakhs on public works, communications, education, and general improvements. In return for this expenditure Colonel West shows 96 miles of metalled road and a large extent of fair-weather roads, 74 miles of railway, seven first-class bridges, a telegraph line, 64 schools attended by 3,745 scholars, good hospitals and dispensaries, a new jail, and several suitable lock-ups. During the installation ceremony Colonel West was asked to open a large Municipal Hall and Public Library and the Gondal State Workshops. It is to be hoped that these workshops will accomplish the purpose for which they have been established, and will discourage the dismal practice of children of the artisan classes in Gondal seeking places as karkuns, of whom there are already too many, in native States as well as British territory. The circumstances under which the young Thakore enters upon his inheritance are undoubtedly propitious. Gondal is rapidly becoming a model State. The territory is fertile. The external relations are such as to cause no anxiety to its ruler. So far as we know, Gondal has no dispute with any of the surrounding States ; all that His Highness has to do is to look well after affairs of administration. And this the young Chief is well qualified to do, seeing that he has enjoyed, as Colonel West remarks, "educational advantages such as were unheard of in the time of his fathers." With the help of good advisers around him, and with the strong commonsense with which he is credited, there is no reason why his reign should not fulfil the bright expectations amid which it has been begun.

THE news telegraphed from Shanghai yesterday bears witness, for the first time during the present conflict between France and China, to the existence of a dangerously fanatical spirit amongst the Chinese populace. Fortunately, the disturbances at Canton have not been attended with bloodshed, and it may be noted with satisfaction that the Chinese troops have so far resisted the violent impulses which were at work amongst the mob that they cleared the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the rioters who had invaded it. Time was when on an occasion of this kind we could scarcely have counted upon the Chinese soldiery, or even upon officials of high grade, acting in opposition to such a demonstration as that of yesterday. We do not, for instance, forget what occurred at Tientsin fourteen years ago, when the authorities were believed to have connived at the attack which a fanatical mob made upon the French Consulate and the French missionaries. Evidently, however, the state of popular feeling in Canton just now is dangerous enough, and the French residents —those of them at least who had not been expelled with the Consul—did wisely in hurriedly leaving the town. The number of French residents at Canton, we believe, is very small. The foreign community, taken altogether, is not so numerous as it used to be, and a few years since it had fallen to about sixty, excluding British Indian subjects and the European employés of the Customs Department. The French, meanwhile, are busily engaged in the vicinity of Foochow. They have so effectually followed up their attack upon the arsenal that all the stages [illegible] river Min on which Foochow [illegible] been destroyed. The town, therefore, is now practically at their mercy, and we shall see in a few days what use they make of the advantage they have gained.

A CORRESPONDENT who takes a deep interest in the opening up of the Central Provinces by means of direct railway communication between Bombay and Calcutta, which would carry a line through the Provinces from Nagpore-onward, takes strong exception to a rival project to which we recently gave insertion. Referring to the proposal to make a new line from Jubbulpore through Chota Nagpore to Hooghly, instead of the sanctioned Nagpore-Sitarampore route, our correspondent says :—"The writer seems unaware that this as well as three or four other routes were fully considered, and that there were surveys through Sirguja and other parts of Chota Nagpore in several directions. The whole line from Jubbulpore to this Chota Nagpore plateau is most mountainous and unproductive. But besides this it does not run in the direction of the trade routes, which is a very important thing. If it were made, it would serve no good purpose, and would involve the sacrifice of the opening up the whole valley of the Mahanadi towards Sumbulpore, the interception of all the traffic flowing east from Chota Nagpore, the easy connection of the through line with Orrisa, and the supply of Chatisgurh grain to either Behar or Orissa in time of famine. In short, it would forego all the principal sources of profit, and all the chief political objects, famine protection and trade development. There is no use discussing an impossible line. What we want now is something done on the Select Committee's Report. All are looking for this, and if the India Office do not quickly come to terms for our 'granary' lines with the companies who are willing to come to terms with them, the public should know the reason why."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 7-15 P.M.

THE Government, having made a clean sweep of all their Bills, big and little, save only Continuation Bills and Appropriation Bills, gave us to understand that to-day we should get away to purple moors or blue vaters, but, as usual, Mr. Gladstone hinted what he hoped rather than what he knew of. Surely never was there a man so devoted as he is to deluding himself, in small matters at any rate. On this occasion, however, he reckoned without his Churchill, his Conference, and his Committee of Supply. His Irish friends, too, were in no hurry to get away, save only Messrs. Sexton and W. Redmond, who are crossing the Atlantic to endeavour to fill the party purse for the general election which Mr. Parnell, among others, looks for not later than April next, and, it must be said, to give the Parnellites their due, that they have scored remarkable tactical successes during the last week or ten days. Last week they sent Mr. Cevelyan to sulk first in the library and a little later in his bedroom, the victim of worry, while his colleagues were endeavouring to explain, to comparatively empty benches, details of Irish business, of which the spokesmen had less knowledge than ordinary readers of the newspapers. Then this day week, young Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, one of the latest recruits of the Parnellite baner, and a youth of culture, refinement, promise, and good looks, caused a lengthened debate to arise on the position of Irish school-teachers, and so well pleaded their cause that he actually got sixty-one vote against sixty-three, which was all that the Ministerial whips could muster. The autocratic tendency of the Chair now-a-days was illustrated by the refusal of the Chairman to put a motion for the reduction of a vote by the sum of one pound. Really things have come to a pretty pass when a member has to take the dictation of the Chair as to the amount concerning which it is proposed to raise a discussion.

Next day we had a Saturday sitting, and the first six hours of it were again devoted to Ireland, this time the question being the wickedness of the Government in putting extra police just in those very counties which are the most peaceable. Lord Randolph, whom people will have to take before long much more seriously than they can be persuaded to do at present, made a characteristic point by showing that the present Government spent half-a-million more than the last Government on the Irish constabulary and a hundred and sixty thousand a year more on extra police. The vote having been taken, the Prime Minister announced, with marked personal feeling, the failure of the Conference, which was indeed no news to anybody, for the papers, and especially the leading provincial papers, which are often better informed in these days than their London contemporaries, by virtue of the more diligent working of the mine of information which exists in the lobbies of the two Houses of Parliament, had kept the public thoroughly acquainted from day to day with the precise position of the question and the views of the various Powers upon it. Then Mr. Gladstone having stung the House, almost to madness, by his flat, scarcely civil, and quite injudicious refusal to give a day for the discussion of the Egyptian question, we had a foretaste of the delights reserved for this week ; and no sooner was this quarrel composed for the moment, than another broke out on the proposal, it being near dinner time, to renew Supply—a proposal natural enough from the Ministerial point of view, although unlawful by both standing-order and custom, and obviously opposed to the temper of the House, which felt itself face to face with an international difficulty. The Ministerial position was not improved by the proposal being made by Mr. Courtney, who, though he is said to be regarded with much esteem among the ladies, especially the strong-minded section of them, has, by his bumptiousness and contumelious manner, made himself thoroughly disliked, since he became Secretary of the Treasury, in every section of the House of Commons. Probably he and Mr. Mundella are now more cordially detested, especially by their immediate neighbours, than any two other members of either House. The end of the matter was that the unadvised motion had to be withdrawn, and that the House got to its dinner at ten minutes past eight, Sir Stafford Northcote having both officially and privately intimated to the Prime Minister that he would not take no for an answer respecting a day for the discussion of the Conference, and that if he was not given a day he meant to take one. The wrath of the Government and its leader at this was not to be expressed in words, and it will be seen that, as usual, Sir Stafford practically gave way. He is the kindliest of men and very able, but very nearly inveterate.

When, on Monday, the matter came up again, Mr. Gladstone countered the demand of the Opposition leader by saying that the Government had on the following day a particular announcement to make. Well, of course, in the face of that Sir Stafford could not press the matter ; and then the House plunged into a discussion why Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had not been allowed to land in Egypt on his return from India, although he had been encouraged to go there by Mr. Gladstone's Secretary, and that much more important personage Mr. Knowles, the Prime Minister's particular friend, and editor of the *Nineteenth Century*. To say sooth, only a very small fraction of the House cared much about Mr. Blunt, and it did not go to a division for nominally a technical reason. Even among the very few who were in and out, the real question was not Wilfrid Blunt and his grievances, but what was the mysterious step on hand, and what was the amount of the vote of which the Prime Minister had given notice, better late than never, for the rescue of General Gordon in case it "should be thought necessary." A little later it leaked out that the vote was to be for three hundred thousand pounds, not the two millions or six millions of which rumour had spoken. The amount was judged to be patently insufficient for the purpose, "but then," said a Liberal Member, "when the House is committed to the principle of a vote it will be easy to have a supplementary estimate." Such are the meandering ways of modern financial operations. The more important question, however, was as to the mysterious announcement to be made on Tuesday. The editor of the *Daily News* was much envied when he got into a confidential confabulation with Sir Charles Dilke, who, he indicated the next morning, was to be sent to Egypt as Commissioner on account, save the mark ! of his acute sympathy with the French Republic, virtually as a sop to M. Jules Ferry. The *Daily Telegraph* was more on the track. It intimated the despatch of a high ex-Indian official, but it unfortunately [illegible] information, other papers [illegible] the news that there was to be a sort of High Commissioner, but it was reserved for the Conservative paper in Manchester to intimate the real man and to add, what no other paper dreamt of, that he would be supported by additional troops, a point which, though promptly verified through Reuter from the Mediterranean, was not unnaturally omitted in Mr. Gladstone's explanatory statement that Lord Northbrook was the chosen man.

On Tuesday the Prime Minister was late in his place, and the Speaker actually left the chair to give him time to arrive and make his statement, a step absolutely without precedent and one of some inconvenience—also one that no previous House of Commons would ever have permitted for the convenience of a Minister. Lord Hartington did not dare to make the statement a tolerably large House had assembled to hear ; but it was very short when it was made, and immediately afterwards Mr. Gladstone rose to move the Gordon vote. When he sat down, Sir Stafford slipped out of the House, without saying a word, to his own room, got as many of the late Cabinet together as he could, including Lord Salisbury, elevated Lord Randolph Churchill for the nonce to quasi-Cabinet rank by including him in the summons, and at the end of the Council of War it was, as usual in such councils, resolved "not to fight," but to take a general discussion on Egypt on the Appropriation Bill. Before the Council was over, Mr. Bourke supported the vote while denouncing the conduct of the Government ; and Messrs. Lawson and Labouchere could only get fourteen members, including no more than three Liberals as apart from the Irish, to follow them in a division. The rest of the evening and part of the morning were given up to Irish votes.

Up till yesterday when the House met there was no prospect of the Indian Budget. Both parties had verbally agreed, as usual, that it is highly indecorous and wholly wrong to postpone it until scarcely a quorum of members remained in town, yet both parties, as usual, agreed, if in nothing else, at any rate in putting off all care or thought of Indian Exchequer business, as though it were a blight upon energy and popular politics. Mr. Cross in the lobby burns with desire to get a day ; Mr. Cross in the House understood perfectly that it is no use for him to try to get a word in edgeways until at least one stage of the Appropriation Bill has been taken. Parliament can give an afternoon, even in these busy days of the session, to discussing the question of denominationalism or undenominationalism in the Irish Queen's Colleges, a matter of not the least practical importance, and clearly only a stalking horse ; but for Parliament to exercise the control over Indian revenue and expenditure which it imposed on itself by statute is an idea so ridiculous that it has become a standing joke among our legislators—one of those jokes which provoke not a loud laugh, but a quiet smile. Wednesday being thus occupied over Ireland, like most

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE DEFENCES.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 28.

The French fleet have destroyed all the defences on the Min River.

DISTURBANCES AT CANTON.

The French Consul and merchants have been expelled from Canton. The populace to-day invaded the Roman Catholic Cathedral, but the edifice was eventually cleared by the Chinese troops. In consequence of these disturbances, the Consular body at Canton have induced the Bishop and the Catholic missionaries to leave the city.

THE PROPOSED QUARANTINE AT SUEZ.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The statement made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday afternoon with reference to Germany's proposal of a three weeks' quarantine at Suez has been authoritatively denied.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

The Municipal Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, when only twenty-five members were present, including the chairman. They passed the chairman's resolution, adjourned from the last meeting, declaring that, while protesting against the appointment of a Commission under section 28, they nevertheless deemed it their duty to exercise the right conferred on them by law and appoint a member to sit on the Commission.

Some members wished to nominate the chairman, Mr. Harrison; but he positively declined to accept the nomination, stating he was placed on his trial by the Government Commission in even a greater degree than the Corporation generally.

The other members expressed the opinion that they should not nominate one of their own body at all, but some outsider. The chairman expressed his concurrence in the suggestion. Finally, it was decided to leave the nomination in the hands of the Town Council.

Thirty-four Commissioners have resigned.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

The *Englishman* announces that the Meingoon Prince has escaped from Pondicherry and gone to Bangkok; but a correspondent living near the prince wires to me this evening, stating that the prince has not left, but it is rumoured that he leaves by the next French frigate.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Mir Shujaat Ali Khan is appointed to the Madras Civil Service.

Mr. J. Monro resigns the Bengal Civil Service.

Deputy Surgeon General B. Simpson, Punjab, succeeds Deputy Surgeon-General Payne as Surgeon-General, Bengal.

Mr. Lee-Warner acts for Lieut-Colonel Ridgeway as Junior Under-Secretary, Foreign Office.

Brigade Surgeon A. M. Dollas becomes Deputy Surgeon-General.

The following appointments, &c., are gazetted:—

P. H. Dawson, Manchester Regiment, as probationer to the 23rd Madras N.I.

Leave out of India is granted to Captain G. W. Martin for ninety-one days.

Surgeon Major J. C. Chesney is granted leave for one year and 183 days.

Colonel O. Menzies, Bengal Staff Corps, becomes a full colonel.

Captain F. A. Remington, Bengal Staff Corps, retires.

Major-General Macfarlane receives a good-service pension, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Clark. General Macfarlane joined in June, 1853; was wounded at the defence of Lucknow, and served as Assistant [illegible].

Colonel J. J. Macleod Innes succeeds to Colonel's allowances. Colonel Innes joined in [illegible] 1848; took part in the defence of Lucknow, and was a Commissioner in 1869 to inquire into the failure of the Bombay Bank.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

The match Poona *vs.* Ahmednuggur, to-day, at the time was called Ahmednuggur had made 109 for six wickets, of which Pottinger, not out, contributed 54 and Wright 33. It was raining without intermission the whole day.

THE MILITARY ASSAULT AT ARMS.

To-day's assault at arms was carried on under difficulties, but on the whole the competitors did very well. The tent-pegging, lime-cutting, and cutting heads and posts was well worth seeing. The general public did not attend largely, but numbers of the military were of course present.

The following are the names of some of the most successful competitors:—Pole jumping, Gunner Martin, eight feet one inch; foot race, Gunner Tobin; Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet, Gunner Nash; Bayonet *vs.* Sword, Private Sheppard.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Husara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUGUST 28.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left Suez yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 29.

Mail-steamer Valetta from Calcutta, and Khedive from China, arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Sales quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-2 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ " "	88
3½ " Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	107⅞
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	50 11-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,400,000, increase £300,000.

Bills discounted £30,900,000, decrease £400,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking Issue Department combined, £23,500,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Submarine, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, Interruption of the Cable.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, interrupted. Amoy-Shanghai cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, August 28.

10 p.m. ... 79·8

FRIDAY, August 29.

6 a.m. ... 76·5
10 a.m. ... 76·9
2 p.m. ... 78·6
4 p.m. ... 79·1

THE annual report of the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1883 was submitted to the Corporation at their meeting yesterday, when occasion was taken for discussing the conduct of the Honorary Assistant Surgeons who have lately resigned their office. Dr. Blanc proposed the adoption of the report, with the expression of the satisfaction of the Corporation at the good work done in the hospital. The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik moved an amendment, "that the Corporation, which has followed with much interest an experiment initiated at their own expense of employing Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regret that it should have been deemed proper to prefer to Government charges of inefficiency and want of punctuality against these gentlemen, without giving them an opportunity of defending themselves. That the thanks of the Corporation are due to the honorary surgeons for their gratuitous services in the past." The amendment was seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, and supported, among others, by Dr. Peterson and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. Mr. Geary questioned the wisdom of re-opening a matter which had already been settled by Government with considerable tact. Dr. Blanc vehemently repudiated the adverse criticism which had been passed against Dr. Hojel, and argued that Dr. Hojel's conduct in regard to his subordinates was perfectly justifiable. On a division, the Rao Saheb's amendment was carried by 17 to 10. A poll was demanded by Dr. Blanc and other members, with the result that 17 votes were found in favour of the amendment, and 13 against it.

THE Bombay Government lately appealed to the High Court from a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, acting Session Judge at Ahmedabad, in the case of the Empress against Lakshman Situ. The prisoner, a private in the 6th Company 23rd Regiment N. I. I., was charged with breaking into the house of another private of the same regiment and stealing a rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition at Camp Ahmedabad, on the 24th March last; and with an attempt to murder a police constable by firing at him with a rifle loaded with ball cartridge. The defence was that the prisoner was given *bhang* without being told what it was, and that he was then instigated to fire the rifle while under the influence of the drug. The Session Judge was of opinion that, as the prisoner was able to fire the rifle and run away with it, it must be taken that he knew what he was doing. The charge of attempt to murder, Mr. Walker thought, was not substantiated; but that the act of firing was so dangerous that the intent to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death must be inferred, and the attempt therefore to commit culpable homicide must be held to be proved. Mr. Walker further observed that, although legally the prisoner must be held guilty of the offence, as at the time he was capable of distinguishing the nature of his act, still as regarded punishment it must be remembered that he was deprived of self-control and power of judging and acting properly, by a drug administered to him without his knowledge. The prisoner was found guilty of attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one day. He was detained in the compound of the court during the day, and was released when the judge rose. The Government appealed from the decision on the main ground that the sentence was inadequate. Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, in disposing of the appeal on Thursday, held that the act of the prisoner in firing the rifle was a deliberate act, and not under the influence of any intoxicating drug. He was found guilty of an attempt to commit murder, and sentenced to be transported for seven years, this to be concurrent with a sentence of two years' imprisonment passed upon the accused by a court-martial.

WE understand that the Indian medical officers purpose presenting a handsome piece of plate to M[illegible] Gibson, M.P., who has so persistently urged their claims to the redress of long-standing grievances.

MESSRS. MORARJEE GOCULDAS and Co. received yesterday the following telegram from the manager of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Mill:—"We had good rain from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m." In a letter dated the 28th inst., the manager also writes:—"We had slight thunder and rain last night, and to-day it has been raining heavily since noon, and is likely to continue."

THINGS at Diu have come to such a pass that a collision between the Governor and his subjects seems to be inevitable. All the departments have joined the people in resisting the arbitrary measures which the Governor wants to foist upon the country against the law and the will of the people.

WITH Mr. Chuckerbutty's success still fresh in their minds the native community will have cause to rejoice still more in the success of yet another native student. We learn that in the final examination for the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Muncherjee P. Kharegat, who was one of the candidates selected two years ago, not only heads the list of successful candidates, but also obtains prizes amounting to £100. As he has already passed the medical examination he may be expected to arrive in India in a few months.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY is expected to return to Bombay by the mail-steamer on the 15th proximo, and to resume charge of his office on the following day from Mr. Justice Birdwood, who will proceed at once to Kurrachee.

ONE of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service has been removed by the abolition of Rule 2, section 103, of the Civil Pension Code. This rule, which has very justly been described as one of the iniquities of the code, ran as follows:—"A gratuity is intended to be less valuable than a pension, and, should not be awarded if it is likely to impose upon the State a higher charge than would arise from a pension." The meaning of this rule was explained by a subsequent Rule (3) to be, that an officer applying for a gratuity was to appear before the Civil Surgeon, and if that officer thought the applicant had not "the normal prospects of life"—in other words was quite broken down by Government service so as to be likely to die soon—then, in lieu of the gratuity which he had earned for himself and his family, he was to be awarded the minimum pension calculated "for a person of the same age with normal prospects of life." This monstrously unjust Rule 3 was published some weeks ago, and now Rule 2, which laid down the principle of the iniquity, is swept away also.

THE *Indian Daily News* understands in regard to the Pigot-Hastie libel case that as soon as the learned counsel engaged on either side have agreed upon a day, the question of the defendant's right to an appeal to the Privy Council will be argued before Mr. Justice Mitter. In the interests of decency it is to be hoped that the scandal will not again be re-opened. People have long ago made up their minds in regard to the case, and no amount of legal argument as to a technicality will shake their opinion.

As the pilot vessel Chinsurah, which has been ordered by Bengal Government to be sold, is not likely to fetch a good price, the suggestion has been made by the Marine authorities that the brig should be converted into a head-quarters for the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, with an office, a store-room, and an armoury on board.

IF all that is said in regard to the law's delays in Calcutta be true, it is high time that some steps should be taken to remedy the evil. The *Indian Daily News* complains that the courts are very much undermanned, and, seeing that they yield handsome profits to the Government, protests against their being converted into Reproductive Public Works. "The strength of the courts," it remarks, "should be so calculated as to enable them to deal judiciously and with satisfactory promptness with the matters which come before them. Time is money, and nowhere is this axiom more certainly true than in the court, for suitors have to pay for delays, not only in the repetition of fees to lawyers, but in many ways which make the halting of justice a very expensive grievance. In the High Court people from Behar have been kept hanging about the courts since February, unable to get away, and ruined by stopping; and now that the long vacation is at hand, these unfortunate men may go home for a few weeks, and then have to return to dance attendance at the court for an indefinite term. Surely, when cases like this can be charged against the High Court, the Government have a duty to the public, to see that the very best men that can be obtained occupy the Bench, and that the judges are in numbers equal to the work they have to do."

THERE has been a considerable falling off in the traffic on Indian railways from April to July 12 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For the whole period of fourteen weeks and a few days, the gross receipts of the guaranteed lines are less by Rs. 3,88,500 than the receipts of the previous year. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line shows a serious decrease, and the Oudh and Rohilkund and the Great Indian Peninsula are also on the wrong side of the account. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway shows a fair increase, and so do the Madras and South Indian lines. The most serious falling off is, however, shown by the East Indian Railway. The total decrease in 1884, as compared with 1883, amounts to 33 lakhs. The Eastern Bengal Railway shows a heavy decrease of upwards of 3 lakhs; and the Indus Valley Railway of nearly 2 lakhs. On the other hand, the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley line, the Rewari-Firozpur, and the Tirhoot lines exhibit a fair increase. The net result of the State lines, excluding the East Indian, is however, a decrease of Rs. 2,72,000. The assisted companies, the Bengal Central, the Assam, the Southern Mahratta, and the Bengal and North-Western, are not doing a large business. The receipts of the Bengal Central per mile amount for the week to Rs. 110, of the Assam line to Rs. 85, and of the Southern Mahratta to Rs. 45 only. In the native States the croakers will be surprised to learn that the traffic receipts on the Nizam's Railway are steadily improving, and that the receipts per mile from this railway exceed the receipts per mile from the Northern Bengal Railway.

BURMESE affairs monopolised the greater part of the meeting of the Viceregal Council at Simla on Wednesday. In the first place, Mr. Ilbert introduced the British Burma Gaming Bill, explaining its sections and the principles he had kept in view in framing the measure. Mr. Barkley argued that the effect of section 2 of the Bill, which declares that the game of *Ti* shall be deemed a lottery within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, would be to give rise to different local interpretations of the same law, each of which would be authoritative in a particular province. He suggested the consideration of the point by a Select Committee, and the desirability of taking the opinion of the Chief Commissioner and the local authorities on it. Mr. Ilbert said the point would be duly considered, explaining that he had already expressed his willingness to drop the section if necessary. The Bill, he explained, only extended to Burma, and its effect was not to put an authoritative interpretation upon the Penal Code, but merely to make certain kinds of games, when carried on within a particular area, an offence within certain sections of the Penal Code. The Bill was not intended to affect the interpretation placed on the law by the courts in other parts of British India. Mr. Ilbert also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1882.

IN the final official report on the cyclone which swept over Arakan in May last, it is roughly estimated that, including the indirect action on trade, there was an actual loss of not less than fifteen lakhs of rupees. This, however, was borne by middlemen and traders, who, though deserving of sympathy, are independent of Government aid. The loss of life amounted to forty-nine persons, of whom eighteen were carried away by a tidal wave and ten drowned in a boat: the remainder were killed in various parts of the country by accidental causes produced by the cyclone. The effects of the cyclone were felt over an area of 5,000 square miles.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has heard from Messrs. Colquhoun and Scott, who had reached Bangkok, but were compelled to return to Hongkong in consequence of the Langson affair. Mr. Colquhoun had gone to Foochow, whence he intended proceeding to Shanghai, and Mr. Scott proposed to join the Chinese in the capacity of a correspondent.

IN consequence of the deficient rainfall, a very bad harvest is expected in Upper Burma; and British Burma, it is said, will be called upon next year for a larger supply than ever of paddy and rice. Whole villages in the interior are reported to have been deserted, the inhabitants having migrated to British territory.

IT is reported from Mandalay that a party of Italian engineers in the King's service is to be sent to explore and map the country between Burma and Tongking; also that the Burmese Government has agreed to place every possible obstacle in the way of the British opening out a trade route with Yunnan *via* Bhamo.

THE mission which General Rosenbach is sending to Bokhara, on the occasion of his appointment as Governor General of Russian Turkistan, will, it is stated, have something more than a formal character. Besides exchanging good-wishes with the Amir, it will arrange for the opening up of trade routes through Bokhara to Merv and Askabad; the establishment of a telegraph along the route; the reorganisation of the customs service; the imposition of Russian rule over the Ersari Turkomans; and a number of other important matters arising from the annexation of Merv. As the opening up of the new Kungrad-Kultuk route to Turkistan will lead to the frequent passage of Russian troops and traders through Bokharan territory, it is suggested that a Russian officer of rank shall be permanently attached to the Amir's court, to watch over Russian interests and clear up any misunderstandings that may occur.

THE Lahore paper reminds its readers that as far back as the winter of 1879-80, it was in contemplation to send a force to punish the Waziris, more especially the Mahsud section. In 1882 a force was despatched, and the result supposed to be "eminently satisfactory." We "took hostages and imposed a fine to be paid in instalments." So far, so good. But what happened? "The winter, as the tribe had been behaving well, and a portion of the fine had been paid, His Honour Sir Charles Aitcheson, in his clemency, remitted the remainder, and set the hostages at liberty. Now for the result. A part of the Zhob Valley force cannot proceed along the route fixed for it, because of our friends the Mahsud Waziris. So much for diplomacy and clemency. After all, was not the old-fashioned *zabardast* policy more satisfactory and more understanded of the people?"

THE *Statesman* says:—"The French Governor of Cochin-China has conferred the Cross of Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia on M. Jules Joubert. M. L. Faber, the Austrian delegate at the Calcutta Exhibition, and our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. A. H. Louis, barrister-at-law, chairman of the juries on silk, have also been made Chevaliers of the same order." We wish these gentlemen long life to enjoy the honour which His Excellency of Cochin-China has been pleased to confer on them.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment will arrive from Deolali at Sassoon Dock by three special trains, one at 5 a. m. on the 7th September, and the remaining two on the 8th—one at 5 and another at 6-30 a. m. The men will embark for Suez on board the troopship Himalaya. On the 7th the train will bring 6 officers, 5 ladies, and 4 children, and also 100 men, 24 women, 37 children, 8 horses, and the whole of the heavy baggage. On the 8th the second train will bring 8 officers and 383 men; and the third train will bring 8 officers and 383 men.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 29.—To-day's reports show a continuance of the general barometric increase in progress yesterday. The only exceptions are the stations of Rawalpindi and Sialkot, where there has been a sudden and considerable decrease. This change is, however, unsupported by other stations in the Punjab, and appears doubtful. In other respects the distribution is unchanged, the band of low pressure still stretching from Gujerat to Behar, while relatively high readings are reported from Ludhiana, Burma, and Travancore. The wind remains generally westerly over the peninsula and easterly in Northern India. Rain still falls heavily in the west, and is moderately general over the whole of the country. Over the Punjab, however, rain is reported only from Murree and Delhi, over Central India only from Neemuch, while none is reported from Rajputana, Sind, or the Carnatic. Rain to-day:—Bombay and Ratnagherry, 6 inches; Rajkot and Goa, 4 inches; Jubbulpore, 3 inches; Bareilly, Nagpore, Surat, Sholapur, Belgam, Cochin and Mercara, 2 inches; Silchar, Satara, Karwar, Calcut, Vizagapatam, and Akyab, over 1 inch. Previously, Jhansi, 1 inch, Chitaldrug, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously reptd...	46	58	58	59	50	15	48	57
Aug. 28, Thursday	0	22	.....		.....		.....	
" 29, Friday	.....		16	60	9	25	19	17
Total	46	80	62	59	59	40	59	04
Corresponding date last year	61	54	66	96	64	27	73	92

ASSAULT AT ARMS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

THERE were not many ladies present on the stand to-day, owing to the fact, I suppose, that they do not care about seeing leather-clad warriors prodding at each other with sham bayonets. If the foils had the buttons off and the bayonets were "fighting" bayonets, I do not doubt for one moment that they would muster in force. But, if there were not many in the enclosure, the crowd surrounding it numbered to borrow a line from Ingoldsby—"a couple of thousand, or more." There were present representatives from most of the native regiments in the Bombay Presidency. The European regiments were also fairly represented. From Mhow the 7th Dragoon Guards sent picked men. The Rifle Brigade from Belgaum and the East York Regiment from Bombay were well to the fore, while an artillery "hit" was the signal for a burst of applause which the infantry strove in pain to emulate when it came to their turn. I arrived on the scene of action just in time to witness a magnificent bout with the foils in which Sergeant-Major A. Gorman came off the victor. The winning hit was a palpable. His opponent was *en retraite*, and had just successfully parried a cut over the guard, when, rapidly coming to the third position, the Sergeant-Major delivered a masterly thrust, fair in under the guard and into the centre of the chalk mark. The gymnastic display inside the Gymnasium was very good indeed. Gunner Nash, of the Royal Artillery, who car ried off the prize and sword as best man-at-arms in the Bombay Army last year, is in the final three again this year, and stands a good chance of taking the honours a second time. He has, however, two good men against him. There are some awkward-looking obstacles to be overcome in the obstacle race. For instance, there is a network of wire, supported on posts innumerable, through which the competitors will have to crawl on their way to victory or defeat, and in addition to this, they have to get through barrels slung on single ropes, to climb all sorts of unclimbable places, and to swim through, or jump over, about twenty feet of water. The man who is lucky enough to win the prize, will deserve it. The following are the events decided yesterday:—

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.
(Native Army.)

Durbaree Khan, 30th N I.
Yacoob Ali Khan, Poona Horse.
Shaik Mohideen, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
(These men have to fight off.)

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.
(Europeans.)

Sergt Anderson, D F B, R H A.
Gunner Nash, R H A.
Sergt Hawksford, Rifle Bgde (Bye)
(To fight off.)

FENCING.

Sergt Major A Gorman.
Sergt Jeffries, Rifle Bgd.
Lc Corpl Gravenell, Rifle Bde.

NON-INSTRUCTORS.

Lc-Corp Downs, 2nd Hampshire.
Pt Wood, 1st Lancers
Pt Ring, 43rd L. I.
(To fight off)

PUTTING SHOT, 24 lbs.
(Natives.)

1. Attarkhan, 3rd Belooch.
2. Ramchurn Tewaree, 23 rd N. I.
3. Mozumkhan, 29th N. I.

24 ft. 3½ in.

GAT-KA-FURREE.

Goharam-Khan, 29th N I.
Ingomohan Singh, 25th N I
Gopalroo Bhoslay, 23 N I
Narayen Singh 69th L N I
Maher Singh, 1st Grenadiers
Bahadoor Singh, 19th B I
Moona Lall, Sap and Miners
Shaik Fakira, 21st Marine Bat.
Najena Sing, 30th N I
Mucuffi Khan, Poona Horse
Seduseo, 9th N I
Shaik Rahiman, 2nd Bo. Lancers
Jageysar Tewaree, Bov. Body Guard
Luxmon Singh, 16th N I
Jugwant Singh, 14th N I
Shaik Ahmed, 28th N I
Soornack Singh, 2nd Mtn. Battery
Poorun, 7th N I
Jowahirkhan, 3rd Qn's Own Cavy.
Mussaib Khan, 3rd Beluchis
Jehanjee Khan, 8th N. I.

GENERAL GYMNASTICS.
(Europeans.)

Corpl. Gravenall

BAR.
(Non-instructors.)

1. Sergt. Hawksford
2. Gun. Martin, G. B., R.H.A.
3. Corpl. Parker, 47th
4. Driver Middleton, M 2 R A

OCTAGON.
(Non-instructors.)

1 Lce Corpl Kearns 47th
2 Gunner Morton, G B, R H A.
3 Lce Corpl Downs, 67th

PARALLEL BAR.
(Non-instructors.)

1 Sergt Hawksford, R B.
2 Lce Corpl Williams, 67th.
3 Driver Hall, M 2 R A
4 Pte Dougan, 28th Regt.

HORSE VAULTING.
(Non-instructors.)

1 Corpl Parker, 47th.
2 Lce Corpl Kearns, 47th.
3 Sergt Hawksford, R B.
4 Lce Corpl Clarke, 51st.

HIGH JUMP.
(Open to all.)

1 Lce Corpl Guard, 13th L I.
2 Corpl Young, 61st Regt.
3 Pte Ramill, 4th Regt.

ROPE CLIMBING.
(Non-instructors.)

1 Corpl Bollit, 7th Drag
2 Lce Corpl Downs, 67th
3 Sergt Hawksford, R B
4 Corpl Parker, 47th

WRESTLING.
(Natives.)

Abbe Narrowray, 10th N L I
Utter Singh, 33rd N I
Atta Khan, 3rd Belooch
Mahiput Sing, 25th N L I
Mozum Khan, 29th N I
Goculprasad, 8th N I
Jowala Sing, 1st Gre
Ram Persad, 9th N I
Syed Hoosain, Poona Horse
Mithoo Khan, 20th N I
Esmael Khan, 21st M. Bat
Shivram Luxmon, Sap and Miners
Bear Singh, 13 N I
Oosman Khan, Governors Body Guard
Shahadurkhan, 2nd Bo Lancers
Shaik Jamaliooddeen 16th N I
Rutton Singh, 28 N I
Soornack Singh, 2nd Mt Bat
Shaik Amir, 7th N I
Sewaldeen Aheer, 3rd Qn's O Cav
Goolab Khan, 1st Beloochis.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. P. M. MEHTA presided at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Sir Frank H. Souter; the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik; Drs. H. J. Blanc; Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee; P. C. DeSouza; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury; Grattan Geary J. Macfarlane; P. Peterson; E. F. Underwood Anundrao Narayan Vasudeo; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval; Dosabhoy Framjee; Fazulbhoy Visram; Gokuldas Jugmohundas; Homejee Cursetjee Dady; Harkiasondass Nurrotomdas; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Mirza Husan Khan; Muljee Bhawandas Barbhaya; Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy; Raghunath Narayen Khote; Shantaram Narayen; Shivjee Dharmajee Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy; Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas; Vandrawundas Purshotundas; Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered the Town Council's resolution, submitting the annual report of the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1883, with the expression of the Council's satisfaction at the good work done in the hospital during that year.

Dr. Blanc, in moving the adoption of the report, said the hospital had kept up its very high reputation in every respect, and that a large amount of suffering was alleviated. The Corporation would also see that the expenditure had not increased, but had rather diminished in certain respects. The speaker then insisted upon the desirability of allowing the Surgeon-General an annual grant to be expended on a garden for the benefit of convalescent patients. There were also some dust-bins in the vicinity, which ought to be immediately removed.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik moved an amendment, "that the Corporation, who followed with much interest the experiment initiated at their own expense of employing Honorary Assistant Surgeons in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regret that it should have been deemed proper to prefer to Government charges of inefficiency and want of punctuality against the Honorary Assistant Surgeons, without giving the gentlemen an opportunity of defending themselves. That the thanks of the Corporation are due to the Assistant Surgeons for their past gratuitous services to the hospital." In support of his proposition, the Rao Saheb said it was the principle of British justice that every person, however trivial the offence with which he might be charged, should have the right of defending himself before he was condemned. (Hear, hear.) Whenever this good principle was violated, the course taken would be as essentially opposed to British sentiment, and would as such there fore be approved of by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the justice of the charge of wanted punctuality brought against the Honorary Assistant Surgeons, it would nevertheless be conceded that those who had given a good deal of their professional time gratuitously should receive some thanks on the part of the Corporation, in the same way as they had already received in past years.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment, remarking at the outset that he did not mean to defend the action of the Assistant Surgeons and support the statements, they had made in their letters to the Corporation. He would, however, say that when statements were made affecting the professional reputation of the Assistant Surgeons, it was but right that they should be allowed an opportunity for defending their conduct. The Corporation would, however, bear in mind that Government, so far from endorsing Dr. Hojel's view that the experiment had proved a failure, had appointed the Honorary Surgeons for a further period of six months.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee agreed with the views expressed by the supporters of the amendment. He pointed out the important character of the experiment that had been tried at the suggestion of the Corporation. There had been tried in England a similar experiment, which was no longer an experiment—

Dr. Blanc.—No, no.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—No member is entitled to say no before I have finished my sentence. (Laughter.) I was going to say that it was at first tried as an experiment in England, but so well did the experiment succeed that it has now become an established rule to select and employ honorary surgeons in the large hospitals. Mr. Nowrozjee then went on to say that here the success of the experiment was marred by the Government Resolution, in which, on an *ex parte* report of Dr. Hojel, they passed a sort of qualified censure on the conduct of the Honorary Surgeons. In conclusion, Mr. Nowrozjee shared the hope expressed by Government that full scope would be given to the trial of the experiment under fair circumstances.

Dr. Peterson said the subject had excited great public interest, and the Corporation was not only entitled, but bound, to pass a resolution of the kind proposed by the Rao Saheb. Dr. Hojel had submitted a written report in consequence of a communication made to him by Dr. Beatty, and it was a noteworthy fact that in that report Dr. Hojel did not repeat the charge of inefficiency which he, according to the Surgeon-General, had made on a previous occasion. It was fair to Dr. Hojel to say that the statement that he had charged the Assistant Surgeons with medical inefficiency could hardly be proved from his published letter. The communication which the Government had to consider was that in which a charge of want of punctuality was brought against them. The speaker thought Mr. Nowrozjee had done injustice to the guarded character of the Government Resolution, because not only did the Government set aside altogether the charge of inefficiency (which did not find a place in Dr. Hojel's letter), but even as to the charge of want of punctuality, they did not go the length of saying that they considered it to be proved. If these facts were bound up with the interests of the city which were entrusted to their charge, then the Corporation were entitled to express an opinion. It might, perhaps, be argued that it would be disrespectful to Government if they interfered in the matter; that this was a private quarrel, which any discussion at the Corporation would only serve to embitter; and that the Government having dealt with the question in their administrative capacity, it was incompetent for the Corporation to meddle with it. As to the last contention, Dr. Peterson asked the meeting to do the Government the justice of taking it at its word. It was not the Government that came forward and invited them to hold their tongue, and he believed that Government themselves would repudiate the contention put forward in their behalf. The Corporation was deeply and practically interested in the experiment, and therefore they were entitled as well as bound to speak upon the subject. The officers who had been giving the city their gratuitous services were treated in a way which he believed would be resented by every member of the Corporation, if he found himself under similar circumstances. (Hear, hear.) Whether Dr. Hojel had acted judiciously and within his right or not, in bringing the charges to the notice of the Surgeon-General, he (Dr. Peterson) could say this, that the Assistant Surgeons were entitled to be told that Government was being informed of the charge of unpunctuality against them. A further endorsed the view of the Rao Saheb that the treatment which the young medical men had received was opposed to British sense of justice. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Beatty and Dr. Hojel were justified in asking the Corporation why they had no machinery for calling on them to offer an explanation; but that was no reason why they should not say that the course which was adopted in this case was improper.

Mr. Geary was sorry that the last speaker had enlarged the ground of discussion, which had been restricted as much as possible by the previous speakers, who had mainly confined themselves to the observation that it was a matter of regret that a report affecting the medical officers should have been sent in without giving them an opportunity of replying. There was no objection whatever to taking that course: they were all agreed to the general principle; but the fact was that the Government desired to minimize the dispute or controversy which had arisen, and they had done so with considerable tact and judgment. (Hear, hear.) It would have been next to an impossibility for them to have avoided recriminations and ill-blood if they, in the first instance, called upon the three medical officers for an explanation. In passing lightly over the charges, and in expressing a hope that the grounds for complaint would not arise again, the Government wished to terminate the controversy. The Assistant Surgeons should, indeed, have been called upon for an explanation, as the Government were prepared in the outset to take a severe view of the matter, and there was no doubt that the Government would then have adopted such a course. In sending up a report to an official superior in obedience to orders, he did not think it was customary to submit that communication to the subordinates who were affected by it, and ask for their opinion. (Hear, hear.) That was a duty which would devolve upon the head of the department, or on the Government. The offence embodied in the remarkable letters before them was really a charge against Dr. Hojel that he himself had committed every fault which he imputed to his subordinates. If then they were to go into the case in order to decide upon its merits, they should ascertain how far the counter-charges were consistent with facts. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Geary thought that as men of the world and men of business accustomed to discussion of that kind, they would not impute to either of the Assistant Surgeons wilful misrepresentation, as they had written their letters under a sense of irritation, under a belief, unfounded though it might be, that for the sake of their reputation they should smash their superior officer, lest he should smash them. (Hear, hear.) The question had turned upon the care and attention to duty bestowed by the Assistant Surgeons while in office. He could not say whether Dr. Hojel did not take an exaggerated view of their shortcomings. But here the question arose whether their shortcomings had not been brought to their notice, or they had been reported against while they were left in ignorance of the fact that they were found fault with. Mr. Geary believed that abundant notice had been given to them that their superior officer was not satisfied with them. The Town Council had very properly come to the conclusion that it was best to leave the matter to be dealt with administratively by the Government, as it was impossible either for the Council or the Corporation to sit there forming themselves into a court of inquiry. (Hear, hear.) It was said that it was to their interest that the experiment of having unpaid Assistant Surgeons should succeed, but they did not by any means increase the chances of success if they rendered the position of the person charged with the due administration of the hospital one of exceptional difficulty. (Hear, hear.) They must show that if they adjudicated on the subject they would not deal damnation to the one side merely on the *ex parte* statement of the other. If they did so, they would be committing quite the fault which they assumed had been committed by the Surgeon-General in this matter. Mr. Geary believed the fact was that the Assistant Surgeons were frequently informed that Dr. Hojel and the surgeon who had preceded him were dissatisfied with them, and they were not left in any doubt whatever that a most adverse report had been sent to the Government in regard to their conduct. The communication of Government did not take them by surprise, because they were aware of the existence of some complaints against them, whether well-founded or not. The most sensible thing for the Corporation to do was not to risk the success of the experiment, but to follow the example of the Town Council and leave the matter in the hands of Government, for their part merely recording approval of the general management of the hospital. So far as the hospital was well managed, the Assistant Surgeons shared with their chief in the credit. If, however, the proposer of the amendment, together with a considerable body of members, wished to press it, they should understand that in passing the expression of regret, they did not endorse or approve of the Assistant Surgeons' remarks impugning the conduct and good-faith of Dr. Hojel. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shantaram Narayen asked the chairman if the Municipal Commissioner was in possession of any further Government resolution on the subject, and if he was, to place it before the Corporation?

The chairman said that the Municipal Commissioner informed him that he had received a further resolution from Government which had not been passed on to the Corporation, and when he did, it would of course be laid before them.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen pressed for the document; the Corporation could not deal with the matter satisfactorily unless all the papers were before them. He understood that the resolution in question gave the opinion of Government—("Order, order.")

The Chairman thought the document could not be discussed if it were not before the meeting.

Mr. Geary said that he thought it was competent for Mr. Shantaram to state the general nature of the resolution so that the Corporation might judge whether it ought to be formally applied for. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shantaram procee

the resolution, why did they not appeal to the Surgeon-General, instead of afterwards writing those affectionate letters to Government? (Laughter.) As stated by Dr. Peterson it was not a warm discussion at the meeting of the Town Council, but it was very quiet, taking as the members present did a very sensible view of the matter. In conclusion, the speaker said that the amendment attributed a blame where no blame was due, and it would do more harm than good to the cause of employing honorary surgeons at the hospitals than anything else done by the Corporation. (Applause.)

The chairman then put the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundick's amendment to the vote with the result that 17 members voted for and 10 against it. The amendment was then carried as a substantive resolution with the same result.

Dr. Blanc demanded a poll.

The chairman granted the poll, appointing Dr. Blanc and Dr. Cowasjee tellers on the one side, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlick and Mr. Javerilall on the other.

Before the chairman declared the result of the poll,

Mr. Geary pointed out that the resolution which was now before the Corporation had no reference to any matter on the agenda paper and was therefore not in order. (Hear, hear, and oh! oh!)

Dr. Peterson rising to a point of order said that Mr. Geary should have urged his objection before the resolution was put to the vote.

Mr Geary said he could not object to it as an amendment, but he objected to a substantive resolution relating to a matter which was not on the agenda paper.

The chairman thought the objection should have been taken before the voting. Besides the subject matter arose out of certain papers before the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The result of the polling as declared was as follows :—

For the Amendment.—Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Jevarilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdonjee, Dr. P. Peterson, Messrs. Shivjee Dharmajee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nutidobhoy, Tribhowandass Varjeewandass, E. F. Underwood, Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

Against the Amendment.—Mr. Annudrao Narayan Vasudeo, Surgeon-Major H. J. Blanc, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, J. Macfarlane, Mirza HusanKhan Ragoonath Narayan Khote Shantaram Narayan, and Sir Frank Sonter.

WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered a petition dated 5th instant, from Messrs. Hadjee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman and others, rate-payers and residents of Memon Mohla, Chuckla, Mumbadevi, and Khoja Mohla, complaining in the failing off in the water supply of their houses, and praying that "an increased, a full, and a continous water service may be granted" to the petitioners as early as possible. The matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HORSE SHOWS IN BOMBAY.

THE reports of the different Horse and Cattle Shows held in the Bombay Presidency at the end of last and the beginning of this year are satisfactory, as showing the improvement that is being steadily made in that Presidency with regard to the breeding of horses and cattle. The shows are not anything like so numerous as those in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, but any one having any acquaintance with the subject knows that there are some breeds of horses in Bombay Presidency which, for real hard work, though not perhaps for appearance, cannot be beaten by any animals in India. We allude especially to the Kattiawar breed of horses, though at present it is very probable that a number of those animals now classed as Turkomans in Calcutta come from the Upper Provinces of Sind and Beluchistan. The Ahmednagar Show, which was held in November last, was the first which was held in that station. No less than 202 horses had been shown, whilst the collection of animals was much better than on the last occasion; the mares being specially good, and some of the number being a stud of geldings and mules; and but few specimens of the produce of Government stallions were exhibited. If this show is to be a success, the system now adopted in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces of buying yearlings and sending them to the Government depôt to be bred up must be adopted. The best cattle exhibited come from the Poona district. The show in Lower and Central Sind was the first that had been held in that district, and it certainly may be pronounced successful when we learn that 312 animals were exhibited. The best classes exhibited were mares over 14-1 and horses of the same height. As Rs. 2,500 were awarded as prizes, the show is likely to be appreciated by the breeders, and the attendance was very good, considering the novelty of the exhibition. The great show, however, was that in Upper Sind at which animals bred all along the Frontier from Khilat to the Punjab were exhibited. No less than 666 animals were shown, being a good increase over those of the previous year, and all the animals appeared to be in good condition, the mares especially, whilst the fillies and yearlings [illegible] the ponies and horses could not be described as first class. Some purchases were made at this show for Remounts by the officers of the Bombay Cavalry and Frontier Force. The geldings, of which only a few were exhibited, were in bad condition, and the mules, though few in number, were of good quality. It is also satisfactory to find that the demand for the service of Government stallions stationed at Jacobabad is increasing amongst the horse-dealers of the frontier districts.

THE PROGRESS OF SANSKRIT STUDIES IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE following notes as to what is doing in Bombay in the field of Sanskrit literature, have been written for the *Academy* by Dr. Peterson :—

In a paper on "The Early History of the Dekkan," drawn up for the *Bombay Gazetteer*, Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, our foremost scholar, has put together all that has been hitherto done for that subject—his own previous contributions to it being not among the east valuable—and added much that is new and important. Bhandarkar, who holds, on internal evidence, that Panini must have flourished in the beginning of the seventh century before the Christian era, if not earlier still—a conclusion against which he believes "no argument has been or can be brought except a vague prejudice"—shows that Panini has little or no knowledge of any part of India south of the Vindhya range. Katyayana, "the object of whose aphorisms is to explain and supplement Panini," and who, again on internal evidence, must be placed at a interval of three centuries from his author, was acquainted with southern nations. And Patanjali, "whose date, b.c. 150, may now be relied on," shows an intimate acquaintance with the south. These three writers then give what clue there is for the gradual extension of Aryan civilisation south of the Vindhyas before Christ. Passing to our own era, Bhandarkar submits to a fresh examination the reasons for identifying the Andhrabhrityas, mainly of the *Puranas* with the Satavahana princes, who are the subjects of some six inscriptions throughout the Dekkan, and finally arranges the Satavahanas as follows :—

Simuka, B.C. 73-50.
Krishna, B.C. 50-10.
Satakarni, b.c. 40-A.D. 10.
Nahapana and Kshaharata.
Gotamiputra, A.D. 133-154.

Gotamiputra is, in these inscriptions, praised for having driven out the Sakas; and Bhandarkar takes the satrap (Kshaharata or Mahakshahrapa) Nahapana to be the only one named in the inscriptions of a line of intruding Saka princes who reigned long enough, and with sufficient prestige, to set up a usus for the era they introduced, which has never been impaired since. Oldenberg's theory as to Kanishka having been the founder of that era Bhandarkar thinks is untenable.

Bhandarkar dwells on some literary traditions connected with the name of Satavahana, or Savahana, one of which is so closely for us an old friend with a new face that you may care to find room in a note for it.* The Satavahanas ruled their country well; and, in one particular, as Bhandarkar mentions with evident gratification, they will bear comparison with what a vivacious English writer has recently called the best government the world has ever seen. Their inscriptions refer almost exclusively to religious endowments, and it appears from them "that the rate of interest was not so high as it has been in recent times, but varied from five to seven and a-half per cent. per annum . . . If [Bandarka] goes on to say[the rate of interest depends on the degree of security and bears and inverse ratio to the efficiency of government, it appears that the country was well governed notwithstanding political revolutions. To this result the efficient local organisation spoken of above, which no changes of dynasties ever affected, must no doubt have contributed in a large measure." This eulogy of local self-government as it existed in the time of the Satavahanas should at least be considered along with Mr. Fergusson's recent attempt to damn the Ilbert Bill on the ground that Babu Rajendralal Mitra is an obstinate and confirmed heretic on all questions of "Indian archæology."

But the Satavahanas have passed away almost, if not quite, as completely as King Ozymandias; and all but enthusiasts in this matter will turn from them with a sense of relief to what Bhandarkar has to say of that mighty Chalukya House, which reigned supreme in India south of the Nerbudda from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 753. The greatest of the Chalukya princes, Palakesi II. (ascended the throne A.D. 610), successfully resisted the attack of Harshavardhana, Emperor of Northern India, at whose Court were received with equal favour Buddhist pilgrims from the East and Christian missionaries from the West. There is no more fascinating period of old Indian history, and Bhandarkar's remarks are a valuable contribution towards filling in the details of a picture whose broad outlines have been so fortunately preserved to us.

In a "Note on the Gupta Era" Bhandakar adopts Albiruni's statement, for which he very justly claims the credit due to honest contemporary evidence, that it was posterior to the Saka era by 241 years. Albiruni, on that matter, is speaking of an era which, with the Saka, was one of those ordinarily used in the country at the time; and he cannot possibly have gone wrong as to the relation betweeen the two, however lightly may have accepted the erroneous tradition as to the origin of the era. Bhandarkar is at great pains to show that the inconsistencies which Gen. Cunningham and the lamented Sir E. Clive Bayley have discovered in Albiruni's statement, and the results that may be drawn from it, are really due to these scholars having omitted to notice, or sufficiently allow for, the fact that the "year" of an inscription is, in two cases out of three, not the current year, but the number of the years of the era that had fully elapsed—in other words, the year before the current year. I am bound to add that Bhandarkar sees no reason to accept Pundit Bhagvanlal's new era for certain Gujrat copper plates, to which I called attention in a previous communication in the *Academy*. The mnamonic dates in these he agrees with the Pandit in holding can neither be Saka nor Vikrama; but he takes them to be Gupta or Valabhi dates, accepting Albiruni's statement as to the initial year of the Gupta and Valabhi eras being the same, and explaining that as meaning that the Valabhi princes introduced into their dominions the era of the Guptas, "whose dependents they were in the beginning."

This paper on the early history of the Dekkan takes its place as one of the last, as it is one of the most valuable, contributions by outside writers which Mr. James Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been able to secure for the *Bombay Gazetteer*, now almost complete. I had the pleasure last year of submitting to the Leiden Congress the first ten volumes of a work which will be as indispensable to scholars as it is calculated to answer all the other purposes of the great Imperial survey of which it forms a part. Now that his whole work is before the public, and that Mr. Campbell, after years of unremitting labour upon it, is able to recruit his health by a run "home," his friends in Bombay will be eagerly on the look-out for some adequate public recognition of the merits of work certainly the best of its kind ever done in India, and which need not fear comparison with any work of the kind done in the West.

I have left myself, I fear, but scant space in which to notice two other books lying before me. The one is Kashinath Trimbak Telang's edition of the Mudrarakshasa, which forms the xxviith number of our Bombay Sanskrit series. To an edition of the play, edited from eight MSS. with all the care and critical acumen to be expected from so ripe a scholar as Telang, are prefixed a Critical Notice (pp. i.—viii.) and an Introduction (pp. ix.—xxxvi.) the net result of which, it is to be feared, is that we know next to nothing of the date or author of a play which has long enjoyed a greater reputation in India. The phenomenon is a singular one to our Western eyes, but it has, of course, many parallels here. Telang complains, with justice, of the way in which Wilson's more than usually random conjectures as to the identity of the Mlechhas or the poem with the Mussulmans who invaded India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries re-appear in later authoritative writings under the guise of proved facts. His own investigations lead him to refer the drama, though in a very guarded way, to the early part of the eighth century. In an appendix, Telang reprint, a paper on the age of Samkaracharya which has already appeared in the *Indian Antiquary*.

Bhandarkar has also issued a Report on the search for Sanskrit MSS. in the Bombay Presidency, 1882-83, which contains much that is new and valuable. To his list of MSS. purchased by him for Government (724 in all) he has prefixed a brief analysis of the collection, in which he has noticed all the particulars of literary and historical importance which a first examination has revealed. New MSS. of Utala's Commentary on Panini, of the Bhattikavya, and of Vatsa's Commentary on the Amarakosha are noticed. From the colophon to that work Anandapura is mentioned as the residence of his father in contrast to his own, which was at Avanti, in the time of King Bhoja. A good copy of Raghavananda's Commentary on the *Hansa Sandesa* is a great acquisition. The copy already in the Government collection is very bad—worse, as Buhler informed me, than the Paris copy, bought by Anquetil. A copy of the *Metakshara*, transcribed in Samvat 1535, or A.D. 1479, should with the copy in Elphinstone College, whose date is Saka 1389, or A.D. 1467, be useful one day in correcting the text of a book that has not yet been properly edited. Under the head Vedanta, Bhandarkar supports, on independent grounds, Telang's contention that the date of Samkaracharya must be pushed back, perhaps as far as the end of the sixth century, and gives a most interesting account of the system of Madhva, the great rival Vedanta school, whose disciples considered the great Samkaracharya himself to be no better than "an incarnation of some demon, whose object was to deceive mankind." * There is a familiar ring about this, with which the impression made by a long line of spiritual pontiffs, stretching from Anandatirtha, the founder of the school, in unbroken line, to Satyaviratirtha, "now living," in no way clashes. PETER PETERSON.

* "The system founded by Anandatirtha is so bitterly hostile to that of Samaracharyia that its followers consider the latter teacher to be as incarnation of a Daitya or demon, whose object was to deceive mankind. According to Samkara's system, the world is an illusion, and the only reality is an unconditioned and blissful soul. All conditions or limitations of which our soul is conscious, all feeling, even the sense of individuality and of a material world, arise from the development of a certain connection between the soul and matter. Matter is not the soul as otherwise than what it really is, and generates mere appearances. When this principle is got rid of the soul is free from all limitations, and the appearances are dissolved; and, being free from all misery, it resumes its pristine condition. This doctrine is condemned in unqualified terms by Madhva and his followers, who maintain that the world is real, that the feeling of individuality which separates one soul from another and from the manimate world represents something that is real, that God as different from the individual souls and from the world is real, that the relation between the individual soul and God is like that between a servant and his master, and that by worshipping and serving this master the individual soul is exalted, and becomes like God in most respects. These are the speculative doctrines of Madhva. Practically he enjoins the worship of Vishnu, who is represented as the supreme God."

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of Gentlemen Cadets who passed the Qualifying Examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1884, for Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry :—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

	Marks.		Marks.
Jervis, L. de R.	2377	Jennins Bramley, H.	2213
McConaghey, A.	2336	Foster, A.	2222
Jackson, R. M.	2341	Watson, E. H.	2202
Moore, G. O.	2335	Blackburn, L. D.	2209
Stewart, A. Di.	2291	Bradley, H. V.	2200
Hunt, A. W.	2273	Hilchin, H. G.	2193
Ramsay, T. B.	2257	Pratt, E. St. G.	2183
Walker, H. S	2246	Barrow, G. de S.	2172

PASSED.

	Marks.		Marks.
Shipley, C. F.	2163	Webster, A. F.	1931
Twyford, L. T. C.	2162	Fenwick, H. T.	1919
Bagot, Hon. W. L.	2158	Prendergast, C. G.	1919
Williams, O. G.	2153	Ross, T. G.	1919
Burton, R. G.	2142	Cowper, H. M.	1903
Hobhouse, C. E.	2127	Carnegy, C. G.	1896
Hay H. T. H.	2125	Williamson, C. J. H.	1892
Tulloch, H. St. J.	2124	Lawson, W. A. W.	1884
Cubitt, W. M.	2121	Gordon, R. C. F.	1883
Clark's, C. A.	2120	Ogden, W.	1881
Chetterton, J. B.	2112	Ainley, F. G.	1880
Stephenson, E. W. R.	2111	Bates, W. N. R.	1868
Bacon, A.	2107	Windley, E. C.	1867
Sherwood, O. C.	2102	Morland, T. L. N.	1850
Oates, G.	2096	Tighe, L. W. B.	1849
Chichester, A. A.	2078	Edwardes, S. M.	1846
Leuits, H. P.	2078	Crosse, A. G.	1845
Boyd, R. de C.	2076	Parry, E. C. M.	1841
McKerrell, A.	2074	Barlow, H.	1839
Busha, G.	2061	Mathew, C. M.	1836
Marshall, W. G. H.	2060	Browning, F. G.	1824
Peebles, E. D.	2055	Holdsworth, G. E.	1814
Baynes, D. D.	2055	Dunnerville, L.	1811
Lloyd, A. H. G.	2055	Briggs, J. A.	1801
Napier, Hon. H. D.	2052	MacNabb, D. F. G.	1799
Monk, C. B. O.	2051	Bag well Purefoy, R. J.	1795
Bentley Innes, F. S.	2029	Evans, G. M.	1785
Clowes, H.	2027	Anderson, A. J.	1782
Dignn, J.	2024	Graham, G. O.	1771
Powell, H. B.	2022	Young, F. P.	1767
Thorburn, W.	2021	Morgan, C. H.	1765
Spencer, Hon. V.A.F.C.	2019	Jeffreys, A. G.	1759
Tweddell, F.	2019	Nelson, W.	1751
Wells Cole, H.	2016	Crofton, T. M.	1686
Randolph, P. F.	2013	Haggard, R.	1686
Tucker, A. E. R.	2003	Pereira, G.	1684
Eales, L. G. N.	2002	Douglas Hamilton, A.F.	1675
Wyndham, G. P.	2002	Hall, F.	1671
Bernard, H. C.	1991	Colborne, U.	1655
Taylor, G. W.	1990	Lewis, R. S.	1610
Walsh, H. A.	1987	Adderson, A.	1602
Thoyts, H. N. M.	1976	Eldis, K. H.	1601
Dewing, R. H.	1970	Paynter, C. H.	1598
Jones, H. J.	1963	Peacocke, G. F.	1579
Hill, J. P.	1960	Audain, G. M.	1577
Buttanshaw, E. T.	1959	Newbold, A. W.	1574
Sanders, G. W. G.	1938	Bell, A. C. H.	1569
Rennie W. G.	1933	Adams, G. F.	1562

QUALIFIED ON RE-EXAMINATION.—A. A. J. Heyman, R. A. Browne.

The following gentlemen cadets, having been only one term at the Royal Military College, have qualified on the modified examination :—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Clementson, F. F W. ..... 2174 Marks.

PASSED.

	Marks.		Marks
Rohseon, A. H.	2166	Nelson, A.	1937
Malcolm, C. E.	2157	Stewart, G.	1935
Sterling, J. T.	2109	Swabey, H. S.	1905
Stockdale, E. H.	2070	Dickenson, E. H.	1902
Oxley, R. S.	2065	Baring, E.	1895
Newbury, B. A.	2058	Churchill, H. F.	1887
Goodenough, H. L.	2026	Hughes Onslow, R.	1788
Granville, R.	1782	Gandot, G. H.	1727
Holt, E. W. L.	1970	Trevor, E. G	1632
Davies, H. R.	1926		

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

THE Prime Warden, Mr. E. L. Beckwith, and Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company gave a banquet, on Aug. 1, at their hall, London Bridge, the occasion being the anniversary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain. Among a large company present were the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquess of Normanby, G.C.M.G., Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, General Lord Alfred Pagot, General Sir Frederick Chapman, and Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham.

The Duke of Cambridge returned thanks for the army. He said he begged to acknoledge the toast which had been so kindly and so generously offered from the chair on that interesting occasion—an occasion which marked, as he understood, the 170th anniversary upon which the members of family first came to the country. Onllooking round him he saw several distinguished officers who had recently returned from active service, and he believed that if they were asked they would assure them that there was not a man in the service who was not ready to lay down his life for his Queen and country under the most powerful circumstances. Therefore, they had no reason to be dissatisfied with the army. But he heard complaints. Now, it was always very easy to find fault, but a remedy was not quite so easy to find. However, there was a remedy, and the citizens of that great metropolis had it entirely and absolutely in their own hands. If they said it was too expensive to keep up an army, very well let them do away with it. But if they wanted to keep it efficient, they must not mind paying for it. If they did not pay for it, they would not have an army such as they required, and would not continue to live in that comfort, that security, that content, and that greatness which, as every one present knew, as members of this great community they were able to live in. If they wanted to go on being a great nation, if they wanted to see their interest defended in every part of the world they could not get that for nothing. It was inconsistent with reason, and when he heard people complain of expenditure the question was whether it is legitimate expenditure. If it was expenditure, at all, it was legitimate expenditure. The English people were a peaceful nation, but they were very pugnacious about their interests. The moment there was a question about their interest they became very pugnacious. Let them look round to the far East, to India, Africa, and to Egypt, and they would see that things did not look quite so peaceful as they did at home. They must accept the condition of things as they were, and not as they might wish them to be. He was speaking his mind plainly and without regard for politics; for they had no politics, there—at least he had none. The army had no politics, and it was one of the greatest blessings to the country that it had not. He spoke of the army as a profession, and not as a political body. In other countries people might ask which side would the army take, but in England that was not the case. The army would do its duty to its Queen and country everywhere, and that could only be done by strict discipline and entire absence of political feeling. The moment an army became political it became useless. The meaning of all he had said was that he did not think they had half army and navy enough. It was unpleasant to say that, because it was not always a popular thing to have to tell the truth, but he was not sure that to say what you mean was not best after all. We must look at the vast interests which had to be defended, and the immense distances which had to be traversed. Australia, Canada, and the other colonies were members of our great country, whose vast interests had all to be defended, and to defend those vast interests they ought to have an army in a very advanced state of efficiency, as well as a navy. The navy would do nothing without the navy, and he always thanked the navy for the admirable manner in which, on all occasions, it backed up the army. He contended that, unless they had a very considerable army and a considerable navy, they could not defend the interests of the country as they ought to be defended. If they were not defended as they ought to be they might find to their cost on some future occasion (God grant the time might never come) that their power and their extended influence would gradually and gradually go down. As that was what neither he nor they desired, they must forgive him for telling them at all events that, in order to protect their own interests and the interests of this vast empire, it was essential that they should keep up the army. He had said that not out of any political feeling, but solely in the interests of this great city and this great empire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque May Queen, 285 tons, Captain C. D. Pierre, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ashburne, 1,613 tons, Captain J. Lambert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro (27th July), with a cargo of 1,000 tons coke and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Mitchel, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Brandes, Rev. Mr. F. Zellberts, and Mr. Grahomsky. For Portsaid.—Mr. O. Dutrich, and 13 deck.

ARRIVAL

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Ashburne (s).....	Lambert.....	Middlesbro, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Anglo Indian (s)..	Franks.....	Jeddah, &c.
	Merka (s)	Nicolas	Zanzibar.
	Pandora (s)	Mitchel	Trieste, &c.

The barque May Queen, Pierre, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Castlebank, to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
25	Blythswood	Liverpool, May 15.
	Adolph Obrig	Staples ..... Liverpool, May 16.
	Holt Hill	Sutherland ..... Liverpool, June 7.
	Airlie	MacNab ..... London, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 25.—Steamer Roumania.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
27	M. Menatchy (s).....	Singapore.
	Nowshera (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
26	Night Hawk.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Buchanan (s)..	Calcutta.
	Valetta (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—1 hogshead whiskey, Green and Read.
Clan Sinclair s—77 packages glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—60 cases stout, Serabjee Cowasjee; 250 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 14 packages glassware, provisions, &c., Treacher and Co; 20 cases slates, Mahomedally Goolamhoosein; 50 drums linseed oil and 50 drums turpentine, E. F. Soares and Co; 29 packages earthenware, S. M. Fazul.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—6 cases port, Bodger Warbrton and Co.
Rohilla s—3 cases aniline dye, Cumia Ranjee.
Brindisi s—3 cases medicines, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.
Venetia s—40 cases champagne, 3 cases liqueurs and 2 cases medicines, Treacher and Co; 11 casks and 98 bs. Adonjee Jeewanjee; 25 bales packing paper, S. S. Narrelwalla; 8 packages paper, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolally; 92 cases provisions, stationery, &c., Treacher and Co; 50 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore and Co; 70 cases oilmanstores and medicines, Surajbhy Hepteollah; 98 cases provisions, stationery, &c., G. H. Hajee Moosa Fazul; 3 packages books, Cooper Macdonald and Co; 5 cases silk, Abdoolhoosein Ellyjhoy; 34 cases provisions, H. M. Suckoodin; 16 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co; 400 cwts pig lead, H. Goculdass.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—61 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—100 drums linseed oil, A. H. Abdool Currim 46 cases eau de cologne, W. H. Rebel and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32° Fah.	29·326
Mean temperature of the day	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity	936
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted as 10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·9
General Direction of Wind	SSE, S, SW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	319
Fall of Rain	0·22
Total fall during the month	7·83
Do. do. from 1st June to date	46·26
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 30th	0·21

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Summary Suit.

408-83—Payne, G. and B.—Bhikhoochund Mohunlal vs. Willoughby Lindley.

For Consent Decree.

235-84—Mulji, B. B.—Dharumsey Walubdas vs. Mogibai M. Kh. Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and another—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

45-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and another—Macfarlane and E. do. do.

46-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and others—Macfarlane and E. do. do.

239-83—Bomonji and H.—Merwanji Burjorji Mowji vs. Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta and others—M. M. Munshi.

563-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Khatao Rowji vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanabhai and B. and Payne G. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

127-83—Hore, C. and B.—Pirojing vs. P. de Silva and another—Venayekrao H.—Part heard.

43-83—Payne, G. and S.—Sorabji Nusserwanji Dundas vs. Jumnadas Balkishendas—In person.

5-83—In person—Borah Curstumbhoy Moosaji vs. Rahimon Russool and others—Trabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 27.

Hiers, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, from Nassick.

AUGUST 28.

Wood, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajpur C. F.

Brice, Colonel, Halfpay, for embarkation, from Poona.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock),
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)
Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible convenience, and large rooms, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons.

The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affords every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
20, Apollo-street, Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing the following resolution :—

"That the capital of the Company be further increased from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 6,25,000 and that such increase be effected by the issue of 1,500 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each."

"That the present Shareholders of the Company be entitled to receive one new Share for each four old Shares held by them at the rate of Rs. 150 per Share."

"That the Directors be authorized to sell and dispose of in such manner as they deem fit any of the new issue which shall not be taken up by the present Shareholders within one month from the date of this Resolution; And that the premium to be obtained on the sale to new present Shareholders in manner before mentioned or on sale be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the Company."

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 56 0
Giirard Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 45 0	,, 50 0
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Indis, very dry	,, 27 0	,, 29 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still)	,, 24 0 ,, ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABITMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Liebfrauemer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Johannisberger	,, ...	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 32 0
Marcobrunner	,, 0 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblümchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 0 0	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, 0 0	,, 28 0
Braunebergar	,, 0 0	,, ...
Liebfrauemilch	,, 0 0	,, 26 0
Bernkasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 36 0
Rüdesheimer	,, 0 0	,, ...
Ohermoniker-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 39 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 43 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 43 0	,, 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

	Rs. 17 0	Rs. ...
Sauterne		

From Messrs. MUNNIER & SPAHN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sautorne	,, 23 0	,, 35 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. HALLEMOUR, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafite	,, 24 0	,, ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	,, ...
Pauillac do.	,, 16 0	,, ...
Chateau de Barreyre	,, 24 0	,, ...
Chateau La Rose	,, 24 0	,, ...

From Messrs. MUNNIER & SPAHN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Estephe	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Haut Canon .....

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

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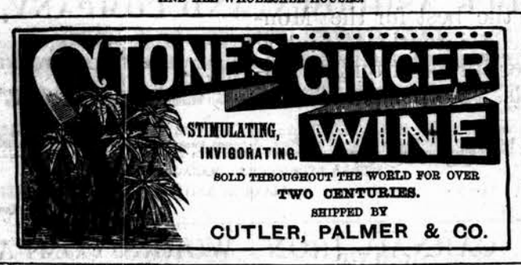

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My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

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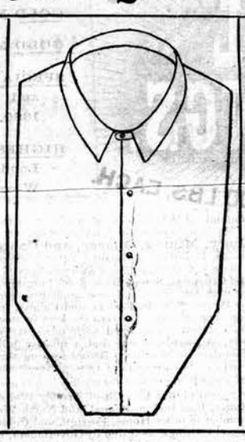
Dress Shirts, ½-doz., R 30/-		French Cambric ½-doz., R 30/-
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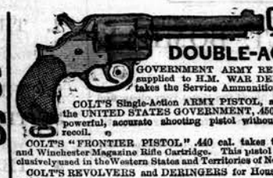

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